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May 16, 1939.

MAINICHI

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS STILL ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN
ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

FILE

Our authorities having requested the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers, the S.M.C. is now sincerely taking measures to that end, but these anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers have not modified their attitude and are continuing their anti-Japanese propaganda. They have published the following reports on the war operations:—on May 3, the recapture by the Chinese army of important military posts in the suburbs of Nanchang; on May 5 and 6, the dropping by the Chinese air force of 3,000 kilos of bombs in the northern part of Kiangsi Province killing many Japanese troops; on May 7, the complete occupation of Nanchang by the Chinese troops; on May 8 the occupation of Ishing and Paosui in the vicinity of Shanghai, the arrival of Chinese troops at Canton, the concentration in Kiangsi Province of one million Chinese troops for an offensive.

At the end of April the Chinese newspapers reported that 30,000 Japanese soldiers were killed and 500 were taken prisoner.

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May 8, 1939.

MAINICHI

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE NEWS
PAPERS BY THE S.M.C.

According to a report published by the "China Press", the S.M.C. in compliance with our request, has informed the anti-Japanese Chinese language newspapers of British and American registration to the effect that unless they obtain permission beforehand from the S.M.P. Special Branch, publication of articles of a political nature is prohibited and in case of violation the permit issued for their publication by the S.M.C. would be cancelled.

We do not know if the report is true but it is said that as a result of a conference held by the anti-Japanese newspapers of British and American registration to discuss the bombshell-like notice it was decided to reserve the right to lodge a protest and to file an appeal with the Chungking Government to open negotiations with the British and American Ambassadors. Judging by this, it is clear that the anti-Japanese newspapers have been acting under instructions from the Chungking Government.

However, we appreciate the step taken by the S.M.C. in issuing the notice to the anti-Japanese newspapers. It is doubtful whether the anti-Japanese newspapers will observe the instructions from the S.M.C. Should the newspapers continue their anti-Japanese attitude, we shall take independent measures to deal with them.

FILE

MAY 3 1939

Control Of Chinese Press In Shanghai

Japanese Argument Showing How Anti-Japanese Propaganda Here Is Instigated By Chungking

By T. OKAMOTO

The fact that Chinese agents provocateurs of the Chungking Government are violating peace and order of the International Settlement by publishing anti-Japanese articles in Chinese-owned periodicals under cover of British and American nationality is attracting the serious attention of the Japanese authorities.

On April 12, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and handed a note to him, and two days later Mr. Miura called on the British and American Consuls-General and handed similar notes, requesting them to exercise control over the journals in the Settlement, which are published under British or American jurisdiction. On April 26, the Japanese Consul-General again called upon the Chairman of the Council and delivered another note, stating that the Japanese authorities were seriously perturbed at the prevalence of anti-Japanese outbursts in the Settlement in the Chinese-owned newspapers.

It is understood that the second note was delivered to the Council, because immediately after the first note above referred to was presented the Municipal Council the Chinese National Spiritual Mobilization week was started throughout China by the orders of the Chungking Government, and the Chinese-owned newspapers in Shanghai indulged in violent anti-Japanese outbursts as if they pooh-poohed the notes sent by the Japanese Consul-General to the Council as well as the British and American Consuls-General.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, has promised to do his best to conform to the request of the Japanese Consul-General. We should therefore do well to trust the bond fides of the Chairman's guarantee for the time being.

Political Organizations

In this connection it may be pointed out that on March 28, the Shanghai Political Headquarters of the Kuomintang organized the Main Headquarters for the National Mobilization Associations in Shanghai in accordance with the plan of the Chungking Government. Besides this Main Headquarters, there has been established a Headquarters for each of the Associations of Agriculturists, Merchants, Educationalists, Women, Accountants, and Citizens. The personnel of these Associations include all anti-Japanese elements as well as communists and members of the People's Front.

The Mobilization week was started on April 17. During the week Chinese journals in Shanghai published articles stirring up the masses to a war of resistance by making them believe that the hostilities are turning favourable to the Chinese side. Instigated by this propaganda

of the Kuomintang Political Headquarters in Shanghai, the Chinese shop-keepers, office-managers and even house-owners in the International Settlement and the French Concession displayed Chinese National flags in front of their buildings. Realizing the spirit of strict neutrality of the Concession the French Concession authorities had all these flags lowered and even applied force to those who refused to obey orders.

Considering the international position Shanghai occupies it was natural that the Chungking Government had selected the Metropolis for the most active propaganda during the week. Some foreign critics seem to disbelieve that the anti-Japanese publications are really inspired by Chungking, but the above-mentioned organization of the Headquarters in Shanghai for Chinese National Spiritual Mobilization movements is eloquent proof of the Chungking inspiration for the anti-Japanese publications, which not only instigate a war of resistance, but even terrorism under the cover of foreign jurisdiction.

Anti-Japanese Articles

Anti-Japanese articles given in these journals may be divided into (a) articles or editorials which stir up enthusiasm of the Chinese masses for a war of resistance, (b) articles or editorials which blaspheme against the Japanese Emperor or wantonly libel the Japanese army and navy, thus besmirching honour of Japan, (c) articles distorting the real facts concerning Japan's political, economic, and military conditions, propagating the "unavoidable downfall" of Japan, of Japan, (d) articles which eulogize the terroristic offenders as "patriots" or "heroes," indirectly appreciating their terroristic acts; they also make exaggerated reports about guerrilla warfare, instigating the Chinese masses in the occupied areas to rise for a war of resistance, (e) on the occasions such as the Chinese New Year's days or the commemoration day of the Seventy-Two Martyrs these periodicals will insert the orders issued by the Kuomintang Political Headquarters in Shanghai, thus enabling Chungking power to lead the Chinese populace even now that Shanghai is under Japanese occupation.

The following is the list of the Chinese language dailies under British and American jurisdiction:

	Nationality
Sin Wan Pao	U.S.
Sin Wan Yeh Pao	"
Shun Pao	"
Hwa Mei Wan Pao	"
Hwa Mei Chen Pao	"
Ta Mei Wan Pao	"
Ta Mei Pao	"
Morning Leader	Britain
International Evening News	"
American Daily News	U.S.
China Evening News	Britain
The News Digest	"
The Ta Ying Yeg Pao	"

Question Of Control

Now as regards the control of these anti-Japanese papers the question may be divided into two parts: one is the control of the journals by the British and American Consuls-General, and the other is the control of the same by the Shanghai Municipal Council. As to the former it will be recalled that the British Consul-General issued King's Regulations on December 20 last year, in which it is ordained that for the issue of dailies and other publications in any other language than English by individuals or companies under British nationality it is necessary to get a permission of a written form from the British Ambassador in China. Probably the British Consular authorities have adopted this policy of controlling British publications in China by recognizing the fact that the Chinese language papers under British management utilizing the privilege of their being under British jurisdiction had been over-indulging in anti-Japanese propaganda.

Under the circumstances it may be expected that the British Consul-General will appreciate the Japanese Consul-General's request for exercising control of the press in the Settlement. For the American Consul-General the problem may be more delicate on account of the American tradition of highly respecting the freedom of press, but we quite trust that both British and American Consuls-General would consider this problem and take some constructive measures to prevent the Chinese publications from further indulging in anti-Japanese propaganda, but to make it doubly sure to prevent future anti-Japanese outbursts by the Chinese-owned publications we cannot but request the Shanghai Municipal Council authorities to exercise stricter control of these publications which would publish articles under the cover of British or American nationality. And this is felt all the more pressing in view of the fact that most of the Chinese publishing companies above mentioned had been recently transferred to British or American nationality with the sole purpose of publishing anti-Japanese articles with impunity, and there is a tendency of many other Chinese papers following the example.

Crux Of Problem

The crux of the problem, however, lies in the fact that real authority for prohibiting publications, suspension or fining of obnoxious journals belongs to the Consulate, and it is not invested in the hands of the Municipal Council, but the latter can exercise its police power for confiscating or prohibiting the sale or distribution of the copies of the periodicals containing harmful articles.

The fact that these papers are daily publishing articles inimical to the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement under the direct orders from Chungking is a flagrant example of their violating the neutrality of the Settlement. And if the Settlement authorities could not successfully cope with these papers and ensure suppression of anti-Japanese articles which instigate murdering of civilians the neutrality of the Settlement would hardly be maintained. Then it may be said that simply for the sake of self-protection of the Settlement alone, the Council should take whatever action they deem it essential and safeguard the neutrality of the Settlement.

MAY 1 1939

Curbing The Press?

SOME INTERESTING considerations are raised by the recent warning given to the Chinese language press by the Shanghai Municipal Police as result of fresh representations by the Japanese.

This warning actually followed the general line of advice previously given to the Chinese language newspapers by the police of both foreign areas, although it was gathered that the S.M.P. felt constrained to take a somewhat stronger attitude in view of the recent pressure brought upon them.

We have a special reason for thinking seriously about this subject because the Post-Mercury Company owns a Chinese edition of The Shanghai Evening Post, the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, published in the afternoon, as well as a companion morning edition, *Ta Mei Pao*.

Not only is there American ownership but the editorship and general administration of these three newspapers is identical. Because the papers are all American, none submits to censorship and clearly there is a special legal position as compared with papers of other nationality.

We recognize, however, that the times are abnormal and cheerfully bend our best efforts to comply with reasonable suggestions. From time to time, all our papers have fallen into error as is true of every human institution, and in no quarter have we found lack of patience and understanding once the facts of the case were made clear and our good intent realized. On the other hand, we have never found it necessary or desirable to take orders from anyone or apologize to anyone when it came to printing the full true news, as accurately spread before our readers as possible, or to expressing considered editorial opinions. This, too, seems to be understood all around.

There is no reason for alarm, so far as we can discover, in the recent developments regarding the Chinese language press. It is obvious that neither the status of the foreign areas nor the existence of foreign ownership and control may be taken as absolute protection in Shanghai at the present moment and under present conditions. We have no expectation, for example, that any of Uncle Sam's armed forces will surround our office and protect us in courses clearly contrary to the peace and good order of the community, nor do we intend to put the matter to test. But it seems to us that those with whom we have thus far dealt in all discussions have shown a desire to be moderate and fair, and that is good enough to go on with.

In other words, despite all that has been printed we doubt whether any real curb is being put upon the Chinese press of foreign ownership in Shanghai, although obviously the frankly Chinese-owned press is submitting to censorship of the Japanese and that fact is clear and unmistakable. As far as we ourselves are concerned, we shall do our best in future, as in the past, to issue publications of all sorts in which the truth will be candidly spoken. There will be time enough to complain if or when someone tries to interfere, and that we do not expect.



FILE

APR 23 1939

S. M. P. Warn Local Chinese Daily Papers

Nippon-Owned Journals Not Included In Statement

Publishers and editors of all save Japanese-owned Chinese-language daily papers published in the Settlement have been given official warnings by the Political Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police against the printing of any material "likely to disturb peace and order." The China Press was reliably informed yesterday.

It is understood that authorities of the French Concession took similar steps.

The warnings of the Shanghai Municipal Police apparently have been taken following the request made last week by Japanese Consular officials to both Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, and to various foreign Consulates here whose nationals are publishing Chinese-language dailies.

Editors Summoned

Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General here, recently summoned responsible British publishers and editors of Chinese-language papers and suggested that they co-operate with regard to the non-publication of articles deemed by the Municipal Police to be of a subversive character. The American authorities, The China Press is informed, have not taken similar steps.

It was learned that the Shanghai Municipal Police warning was of a general nature, but it was made emphatic that police action would be taken against all Chinese-language dailies, regardless of ownership, should the papers violate, in the opinion of the police, the general warning. Precisely what action would be taken was not indicated. Seizure of papers or intimidation of newsboys would, in the case of foreign owned publications, probably provoke legal complications as such acts would constitute an extension of police powers into the realm of being ultra vires, or extra-legal, one prominent attorney here stated.

To Co-operate

All publishers, THE CHINA PRESS learned, stated that they were willing to co-operate to the fullest with the police; some of them indicated, however, that they could not agree to suppress legitimate news.

Pressure has also been brought against the publishers and sellers of books, which do not require registration with Settlement or Concession authorities. In recent weeks seizures have been made by the Shanghai Municipal Police, Japanese detectives being usually in the search parties. Among books seized were the Chinese translation of "Secret Agent of Japan," by Amleto Vespa, published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Company,



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APR 29 1939

MR. Y. MIURA CALLS ON S. M. C. HEAD

Request for Suppression of Anti-Japanese Press
and Propaganda.

Requesting that immediate steps be taken to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese newspapers in the International Settlement, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called upon Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, on Wednesday afternoon, it was revealed yesterday.

Contained in the note which was

delivered by Mr. Miura to Mr. Franklin and which, according to a high S.M.C. official was "very politely worded," was a statement to the effect that the Japanese authorities were seriously perturbed at the prevalence of anti-Japanese outbursts in the Settlement, especially in the Chinese-owned newspapers. The note concluded with a request that all anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese newspapers in the Settlement areas should be suppressed.

No reply has been sent to the Japanese authorities in connection with the note, it was stated yesterday, although its contents are being studied by the members of the Council who are taking into consideration previous memoranda on the subject already received from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai.

Action Likely

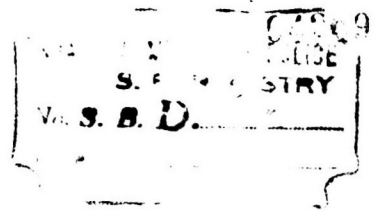
The "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday by an S.M.C. official that the question of anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese outbursts in the press has long been under consideration by Mr. Franklin and the members of the Council, who although not wishing to restrict the freedom of the press, were bound to take action against any newspaper outbursts or propaganda which would cause strife or bad feelings in Shanghai, it was stated. Action against such violent propaganda, whether anti-Japanese or not, would most likely come up for consideration in the immediate future.

Mr. Miura's note follows the despatch by Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipality, of a protest to M. Baudez, French Consul-General, requesting that immediate steps be taken to arrest the assassins of Mr. Wang Hsien-ming, former officer of the Municipality administration, who was murdered in the French Concession on April 17.

Also contained in the note was a request that effective and suitable measures be adopted for the apprehension and control of political terrorists in the French Concession in order to prevent further crimes of a like nature in the future. A demand was also made that the French Concession police authorities should co-operate with the police of the Greater Municipality in searches for political terrorists in the French Concession.

The note was still being considered yesterday by the French authorities and no reply had been sent to Mayor Fu Siao-en, a "North-China Daily News" reporter was informed. Also being studied were previous notes sent by Mayor Fu on February 17 and March 10, it was stated.

CHINA PRESS.



APR 22 1939

Whose Propaganda?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I see from the papers that the Japanese are again demanding that the S.M.C. re-assert its "neutrality" by banning all pro-Chinese publications in the Settlement.

But how about the Japanese-subsidized Chinese papers and the two local Nipponese journals which daily heap abuse on Britain, France and other neutral Powers. Will the Japanese Army permit the Municipal Council suppress them likewise?

Sincerely yours,
"QUESTION MARK."

April 22, 1939.

FILE

APR 18 1939

**JAPANESE REQUEST
TO CONSULS**

The action of the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, in calling upon the British and American Consuls-General on Friday and requesting stricter control of newspapers and magazines published under foreign management in the International Settlement shows how much importance is placed by the Japanese authorities on the matter of publicity in this city. Two days previously a request was made to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the S. M. C., for a more rigid supervision of the Chinese-owned and language press as regards anti-Japanese propaganda, and the Chairman of Council promised the fullest possible co-operation in the matter. By carrying the request further, to Sir Herbert Phillips and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, the Japanese Consul-General is obviously seeking an improvement in the situation from the Japanese point of view. Quite a number of publications in the Chinese language have, since the outbreak of hostilities here, been placed under the protection of foreign management and registration, and it is behind the "shelter" thus secured that a great deal of anti-Japanese sentiment has been expressed. The dangers and difficulties that might thus be created have already been recognized by the British authorities, who have invoked the powers conferred upon them by the Order-in-Council under which Britons in China are controlled by requiring the registration at the Consulate-General of all publications owned or managed by British nationals. It was disclosed at the time the new regulation was made that there was nothing in the way of general press control intended, but that it was regarded as essential that the power should exist for the authorities to take action if it appeared to them that any publication was being used in manner considered contrary to good law and order and to the detriment of friendly relations. This journal does not know to what extent those powers have been used, but it heartily supports the existence of such powers, deterrent as they should be against open offence. The latest representations by Mr. Miura reveal that the Japanese authorities would like further action, and when one sees so much still being published in Shanghai of an anti-Japanese character—in the Chinese as well as in other languages—it is scarcely to be wondered at.

As was stated in this column on Thursday morning last, there are, of course, some difficulties in this matter, for Shanghai is, after all is said and done, mainly a Chinese city in the matter of its population and public sentiment. It would be too much to expect for all sentiment to be suppressed, but there is a vast difference between that and the continuation, behind foreign shelter, of unmitigated castigation of any and every thing Japanese. The problems of administration and the maintenance of law and order are made the more difficult in consequence, for there is no gainsaying the fact that the fanning of anti-Japanese feeling here in the circumstances in which we find ourselves has its inevitable repercussions in the daily life of the city. Whatever might be one's personal views on the rights and wrongs of, or the blame or the innocence in connection with, the tragic contretemps in which China and Japan are immersed, the fact remains that throughout this part of the country the Japanese have made themselves the paramount force. This foreign-controlled "island city" of Shanghai, peopled though it is by a vast number of Chinese who are loyal to their Generalissimo, and housing also a great many foreigners who hold Japan more blameworthy than anybody else for the disaster which has occurred, has, of necessity, to adapt its conduct to the needs and facts of the times. Other writers than ourselves have plainly pointed this out, not because they have surrendered any personal views but because they have recognized the dangerously anomalous and invidious position which is otherwise created. The peculiar, and in many ways delicate, status of this city demands that nothing shall be done to threaten it, and it is obvious that among those things which ought to be avoided is the giving of cause to the Japanese to view Shanghai as a hostile enclave and a thorn in their side during a campaign which they themselves see as one of the most vital they have ever undertaken. Chinese and foreigners living here to-day have the clearest of duty in this matter, and we think that the Administration and all official representatives of the Powers appreciate the point of view which has been submitted to them.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

APR 15 1939

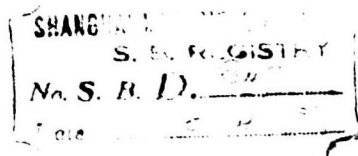
Japanese Protest Over Press

**British, U.S. Consuls Asked
To Control Propaganda**

Strict control of anti-Japanese newspapers and magazines of foreign management published in the International Settlement was requested by Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, when he visited Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General, at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Japanese Consulate-General announced in a communique issued at 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening.

Notes handed to the British and American Consuls-General requested rigid control of newspapers and magazines claiming British or American management. Mr. Miura was accompanied by Mr. Shinichi Kondo, Vice-Consul. The requests were similar to that made to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the communique said. Many newspapers and magazines published in the International Settlement were engaged in disseminating anti-Japanese propaganda, the statement claimed.

FILE



April 14, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Standard (editorial) :-

JAPAN'S UNREASONABLE DEMAND CRITICIZED

On April 12 Mr. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called on Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and presented an unreasonable demand for the suppression of anti-Japanese newspapers in Shanghai. It is said that Mr. Miura contended that the repeated occurrence of cases of assassination in the Settlement is due to instigation by anti-Japanese publications.

Such a ridiculous assumption is not even worth being laughed at.

The duty of the Press is to guide the people, to support righteousness and to condemn evil; the Press will criticize any acts of aggression that are liable to destroy civilization. Like their contemporaries in London and Paris, the newspapers of Shanghai are uncompromisingly advocating justice and exposing wickedness; by doing so, they are simply fulfilling their duties.

The Foreign Settlements of Shanghai do not constitute Japanese occupied area. Interference with the liberty and the freedom of speech of the Foreign Settlements will not be tolerated, even if such interference is accompanied by force.

As regards the cases of assassination, their fundamental cause lies in the fact that Sino-Japanese hostilities are still in progress and that the Chinese people are determined to continue the war of resistance. If sympathy with China means encouragement of murder, then all righteous-minded people as well as newspapers and magazines which advocate justice may be regarded as accessories to murder.

On the basis of the Japanese line of reasoning, then all the cases of assassination occurring at Kaifeng, Tientsin, etc., are also due to the anti-Japanese literature in Shanghai!

We believe that the Shanghai Municipal Council has plenty of grounds to refute the unreasonable Japanese demand.

FILE

APR 14 1938

Suppression Of Vernacular Papers Is Advocated

Japanese Daily Claims That All Chinese Dailies Are Directed By Chiang Kai-shek With View To Misleading Masses; Propaganda Organs

Describing Chinese vernacular newspapers published in the International Settlement and the French Concession as the "ideological headquarters" of anti-Japanese terrorism, the "Tairiku Shimpō," local Japanese daily, editorially yesterday demanded the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese-language newspapers in Shanghai.

In connection with the visit of Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council on Wednesday, in which he requested that anti-Japanese news organs in Shanghai be controlled, Mr. Franklin reportedly undertook to adopt thorough measures to control the publications, the daily stated.

"In view of this, our attention should be directed to what measures the S.M.C. may take hereafter against anti-Japanese propaganda which had been allowed in the past," the paper commented.

Remarking that "propaganda has been adopted as a political weapon," the daily said that "propaganda intrinsically is an action to gain a given political aim by more or less exaggerating or falsifying the truth. In order to attain this object, however, there is a limit to such exaggeration and falsification. When the masses toward whom propaganda is directed learn that it is being overdone, it will result in quite the reverse from what was expected. Therein lie the limits of propaganda.

"This truism holds true only when a degree of freedom of speech exists. This line of demarcation disappears the moment the masses are deprived of their eyes and ears. In such a case, the intelligence to enable the masses to distinguish truth from falsehood becomes lost, no matter to what excess the exaggeration and falsehood are carried. Under such circumstances, wild propaganda can attain a certain effect.

"All Chinese language newspapers which Shanghai Chinese read are under the control of the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek. Not a single vernacular newspaper exists which assumes a critical or impartial attitude to General Chiang even in the slightest degree. The eyes and ears of the masses, accordingly, are opened only to that direction which is controlled by the Chiang regime, and closed to any others.

"Under such circumstances, propaganda is in no danger of producing adverse results no matter how excessively it is falsified or exaggerated. Wantonness which characterizes the anti-Japanese propaganda engaged in by the Shanghai Chinese language journals can be traced to this fact.

"Any one who reads the vernacular newspapers will be able to easily point out that these papers disseminate propaganda which describes any defeat of the Chinese Army as a triumphant victory. Any trifling event in Japanese economic life is pointed out as a sign of the economic collapse of Japan. False rumours that Japan is permeated with an anti-war spirit are circulated by them. These facts are peculiar characteristics of the Chinese news organs in Shanghai.

"All the wild propaganda staged by the Shanghai vernacular journals is designed to lead to protracted war-fare those Chinese masses who are tired of the hostilities, and the Chinese soldiers who have lost their fighting will, by fabricating the alleged vulnerability of Japan.

"All these abnormal characteristics of the Chinese Shanghai papers are born of objective circumstances in Shanghai. Because of this we demand the suppression of anti-Japanese newspapers, which are very important 'ideological headquarters' for anti-Japanese terrorism," the "Tairiku Shimpō" concluded.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 14 1939

People In Glass Houses

ON Wednesday Messrs. Yoshiaki Miura and Hidenari Terasaki, Japanese Consuls, called on Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, chairman of the Council, and presented a note requesting the Council "... to exercise strict control over Chinese newspapers and magazines alleged to be printing anti-Japanese propaganda articles ...". According to a communiqué issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, the step was taken in accordance with the agreement reached some time ago by the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C.

In the light of recent happenings the Japanese action is entirely unjustified. When hostilities raged at Shanghai, a number of newspapers and magazines, it is true, published misleading and false reports, while the others were consistently fair. Among the papers publishing false news were Japanese organs.

Following the retreat of Chinese troops from Shanghai, the Japanese authorities set up their own censorship bureau, forcing all Chinese-owned newspapers to submit to Japanese censorship. At the same time, the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Police, on their own volition, started weeding out and banned the sale of several magazines and newspapers. Those remaining were bona fide concerns, allowed to carry on, nevertheless, under strict control.

During the past 18 months, the authorities of both the Settlement and the Concession have leaned over backward in deference to Japanese wishes as to what could and could not be published here in Shanghai. French Concession authorities on numerous occasions refused to license publications, and the Settlement authorities did likewise. At the same time, British authorities gave unprecedented power to the British Ambassador, who could refuse to grant permission for publication, or revoke existing licenses, of British-owned Chinese publications. Simultaneously, the American State Department instructed its local officials to refuse to recognize any new American companies engaged in the business of publishing daily periodicals in Chinese.

During this same period, the S.M.P. have co-operated with the Japanese in all respects with regard to newspapers and periodicals. Countless publications have been warned. Refusals to grant a license have been made. And in some cases, extra-legal steps were taken by the police. Seizures of books have been made by the police, often in company with Japanese, at numerous bookstores, more recently books published by an American concern having been seized.

While, on the one hand, the authorities have been co-operating with the Japanese, even resorting, as mentioned above, to extra-legal procedure at times, the Japanese have certainly not done likewise. Japanese films have never been censored by Settlement authorities. Japanese papers publish precisely what they deem fit without so much as a by-your-leave from the Settlement authorities. Japanese airplanes on numerous occasions have dropped violent anti-foreign handbills over the Settlement, while the anti-foreign and anti-Chinese press campaign in Japanese papers increasingly gathers momentum.

According to the communiqué, the Japanese Consulate protested on the grounds that certain newspapers and periodicals are printing anti-Japanese sentiments. But precisely what constitutes anti-Japanese sentiment? Everyone in Shanghai knows the answer to that question. That which, in the opinion of the Japanese, is anti-Japanese is anything and everything not in complete accord with the ideas of the Japanese high command.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Japanese protest can have no effect. It was addressed, in the first place, to the wrong address, for Settlement police powers do not extend to interference in lawful foreign business operations, even though they be publishing concerns.

Secondly, not a single instance was apparently cited in the Japanese request, a rather significant point. Thirdly, the request constitutes a brazen bit of effrontery in view of the actions taken by Japanese themselves which, to put it mildly, disturb "peace and order."

The Japanese request is probably causing not a few wan smiles among the zealous members of the Settlement and Concession police forces who have bowed to almost every wish of the Japanese in the past where alleged anti-Japanese publications in Chinese were concerned. The Japanese request is certainly not a proper gesture of appreciation for their sincere co-operation.

In essence, the Japanese request can be boiled down to simple terms. It states: We do not want anything published in Shanghai that we Japanese don't like, but we plan to publish anything we like. Fortunately, Shanghai still retains certain vestiges of democracy. Japanese pressure has forced many concessions to be made by democracy. It cannot, however, remove it completely.

FILE

P. A. W. D. C. (S)

APR 14 1939

JAPANESE REQUEST ON
PROPAGANDA

The action which the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, has taken in asking the Shanghai Municipal Council to exercise stricter control over Chinese newspapers and magazines in the Settlement publishing anti-Japanese propaganda articles, is one which can occasion little surprise. The view is a reasonable one that this foreign-controlled area, in a part of the country over which the Japanese have established their supremacy, should not be used by the Chinese finding asylum within it for the propagation of anti-Japanese sentiments which have their effect upon people who, but for the status of these foreign-controlled areas which the Japanese have respected, would themselves be under direct Japanese authority. It is all in line with the use which Chinese agents, acting under the orders of Chungking, have made of their shelter here in the way of terroristic acts, and against which the Council has had to take the strongest action. As this journal has previously pointed out, the correct role for Shanghai to play in present circumstances is that of giving to the Japanese no cause to allege that it is being used for the active support of the Chinese regime against which the Japanese are fighting and have succeeded in driving so far away from this city. A tremendous amount of anti-Japanese publicity is still being carried on and, although it might be in line with the wish of the majority of the Chinese population here, it undoubtedly militates against the policy which the Japanese are in China to see carried through. There has been considerable toleration shown, we think, in this matter and the Japanese are asking for more active co-operation and for a greater suppression of publicity which, as they say, goes "to stir up enthusiasm for resistance among the Chinese populace and encourage an anti-Japanese spirit."

One realizes, of course, that the Council has no very easy task in this connection. Psychologically, as well as practically, it is in some difficulty, but we feel that the more responsible and thoughtful elements among the Chinese themselves see the necessity of respecting the plain facts of the situation which Japanese military action has brought about. Whatever may be the eventual outcome of the unhappy clash between China and Japan, this city of Shanghai is, at the moment, part and parcel of the Chinese territory which the Japanese have taken by force. Its administration still rests, of course, in the hands of the foreign authorities, and its status in that regard has been respected. But that it should be made the headquarters of anti-Japanese terrorists or anti-Japanese publicists is a matter which the Japanese cannot be expected to ignore. Such an attitude is on all fours with what would be the expectation of any other parties similarly placed as are the Japanese, and the fact that Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of Council, has given a promise that thorough measures will be adopted for the greater control of publications is evidence of the reasonableness of the request. It is due from the Chinese to the Council, we think, to offer their own voluntary co-operation in this matter and so ease a situation which, by its very nature, must be one of some difficulty.

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14/4

APR 13 1939

Anti-Japanese Press Control Wanted

**Consular Protest to Mr.
C. S. Franklin Regarding
Settlement Journals**

At yesterday's press conference, the Japanese Embassy spokesman stated that anti-Japanese propaganda had been carried on by the press and magazines published in the International Settlement, ever since the fall of Shanghai more than a year ago. This was directed by agents of the Chungking régime, who urged the papers to publish anti-Japanese sentiments and urge resistance to Japan.

The Japanese authorities conferred on this point yesterday, after which Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and presented a memorandum which requested the Council to control these publications. This would be in keeping, he said, with the spirit embodied in the recent understandings between the Japanese authorities and the Municipal Council for maintaining peace and order in the Settlement.

Mr. Franklin, according to the spokesman, said that he appreciated the Japanese standpoint and would take measures to control these publications.

A correspondent asked if the Japanese authorities would, in view of their protest, take measures to stop anti-British propaganda in the Japanese papers and the reply was that the memorandum referred only to anti-Japanese activities. Subsequently the spokesman stated that the Japanese had nothing to do with the censorship of anti-British papers in Nanking and Hangchow; the "Reformed Government" censored them.

Other questions had to do with Japanese measure of control anti-foreign propaganda in the Japanese press and whether Mr. Franklin had raised the issue. It was reiterated that the request referred entirely to the anti-Japanese press, that Japanese papers were subject to Government control and that Mr. Franklin did not introduce the subject of anti-foreign propaganda in his conversations with Mr. Miura.

It was asked if any English-language was mentioned in the conversations, to which the spokesman replied that the memorandum had to do with anti-Japanese publications in general.

APR 13 1939

Steps Against Anti-Nippon Dailies Asked

Nippon Consul-General
Calls On Chairman
Of Council

ANTI-FOREIGN NEWS
"ANOTHER ISSUE"

Spokesman Unable To
Name Organs Alleged
To Have Offended

Japanese Consul-General Miura yesterday requested Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to take action against anti-Japanese publications, mainly magazines and daily newspapers, published within the Settlement.

The request, declared the Japanese Embassy spokesman at a press conference last night, was made in keeping with the spirit of the agreement recently reached between the S.M.C. and the Japanese authorities, but the question of anti-foreign propaganda published in Japanese-owned newspapers, he said in reply to a query, was "another question."

"Did Mr. Franklin, during Mr. Miura's visit, bring up the question of anti-foreign propaganda in Japanese newspapers?"—asked a correspondent.

No Names Mentioned

Answering in the negative, the spokesman added that no specific names of newspapers had been mentioned. The request to Mr. Franklin referred to anti-Japanese newspapers in general, principally Chinese-language newspapers.

"The spokesman said that they were principally Chinese-language newspapers. Does that mean that any English-language newspapers were mentioned?"—asked a correspondent.

"As I said before, the reference was to newspapers 'in general,'" replied the spokesman.

"Directed By Chungking"

In his statement to the conference, the Embassy spokesman declared that there were a number of publications, such as newspapers and magazines, being published in the International Settlement, engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda, "more than a year after the capture of Shanghai."

These publications, the spokesman alleged, were under the direction of agencies of the Chungking Government, with a view to promoting resistance to Japan.

Franklin Visited

After a conference between the various Japanese authorities in Shanghai, for the discussion of the matter, particularly as it affected the maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement, Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Miura, said the spokesman, presented Mr. Franklin with a memorandum containing a request asking for the control of anti-Japanese newspapers in Shanghai, in keeping with the spirit of the agreement recently reached between the Council and the Japanese authorities.

According to Mr. Miura, Mr. Franklin said that he appreciated the standpoint of the Japanese authorities, and agreed to take measures necessary for the control of the publications.

Confirming that he had received a memorandum from Mr. Miura yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin last night told THE CHINA PRESS that he had made no statement to the Japanese Consul-General. "I did not commit the Council in any way," declared Mr. Franklin.

Misc.

297/39.

CHINA MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL
S. B. RECORDS
No. 378 Dth. 39.

Japanese Consul-General calls on Secretary of the Council.

D.S.I. R. Moir

Sir,

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Y. Miura, called on the Secretary of the Council at the Administration Building at 2.51p today and left at 2.57p.m.

No untoward incident occurred.

The usual police precautionary measures were taken.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. Moir

D. S. I.

W. Duncan
Sec. Det. i/c. 12/11

D.D.O. "A" Div.

April 19, 1939.

PAIRIKU SHIMPO

"PUNISHMENT OF POLICE OFFICER WHO RECEIVED
BRIBES : A NUMBER OF OTHER POLICE CONSTABLES
OF S.M.P. AFFECTED"

C.P.C. Li Kwang Toh, of the S.M.P., was arrested by Japanese Gendarmes in the vicinity of an opium den near Branan Piece on April 12 when he went there to collect a monthly bribe from the den. He was handed over to the S.M.P.

On April 18 the prisoner was taken over by Gordon Road Police Station and suspended from duty. It appears that more than ten other policemen who had received bribes like Li Kwang Toh are affected.

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information. **FILE**

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P.A. to D.C. (S. Br.)

D.L. / Division
File & recommendation
forwarded to you 19/4.

R. H. Gade
D.O. 381
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. _____
Date _____

MEMO. 20 APR 1939

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D.C. Special Branch

FILE

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April 19, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. E. D. _____
Date _____

"TERRORISTS AND ANTI-JAPANESE PAPERS ARE THE SAME"

The "Tairiku Shimpō" publishes the following comment under the above headline :-

The assassination of Wang Haien-min, a member of the First Section of the Shanghai City Government, was committed by terrorists on the west side of the Nanking Theatre in the French Concession at 7.50 p.m. April 17. It took place only ~~after~~ ^{after} about four hours ^{after} Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, had lodged a request with the S.M.C. for the enforcement of the agreement reached between the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. regarding the suppression of anti-Japanese terrorists in connection with the recent assassination of Dr. Hsi Shih-tai, Chief Secretary of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government. It furnishes a touch of irony to our request, raises a doubt about the sincerity of the Municipal authorities for the suppression of terrorists and reveals the powerlessness of the Police responsible for the preservation of peace and order.

A strange thing is observed here. The Municipal authorities informed the victim's home of the assassination at about 4 a.m. April 18, while the "News Digest," an anti-Japanese Chinese language newspaper located in the Settlement, published a report of the assassination in its morning issue under the odious headline: "A SMALL TRAITOR KILLED."

If the Municipal authorities had informed the victim's home of the incident at 4 a.m. then the "News Digest" had printed the article before the Municipal authorities had made the information public. Judging from the fact that terrorists have been carrying out their acts in a well prepared manner and distribute handbills and special issues of newspapers after throwing a bomb, it is clear that the managing

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

staff of the "News Digest" has some connection with the culprit or culprits responsible for the latest assassination, if it is not the actual party responsible for the crime.

On this account, it will be proper to deal with terrorists and anti-Japanese publications in exactly the same way. Hereafter, terrorists and anti-Japanese publications should be dealt with in accordance with military law on a charge of committing a hostile act. According to the common interpretation of International Law, the contracting parties in an international treaty must be States, but the Municipal Council, which is only a part of the administrative organ of the City of Shanghai, has no legal basis to declare its neutrality. The committee meeting of the League of Nations defined Japan and China as belligerent Powers. In accordance with this definition, third Powers which are assisting the National Government of China, whether in Shanghai or in China proper, must be regarded as having abandoned neutrality and be treated as the enemy of both Japan and New China.

If our authorities cannot immediately locate the anti-Japanese terrorist groups, then all anti-Japanese publications, such as English language papers and Chinese language papers, should be definitely suppressed if they are causing obstruction to the military operations of the Imperial Army in the occupied areas. From the moral as well as legal standpoint, there is no reason whatever to permit these anti-Japanese publications to operate simply because they are registered with foreign Consulates. We repeat: there is no difference between the terrorists and the anti-Japanese publications. The first step is to exterminate the anti-Japanese publications.

MEMO.

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Informations



John Roberton

D.C. Special Branch.

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PAID 18/2

April 17, 1939.

No. S. H. D.

Lainichi

"MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE
CHINESE NEWSPAPERS"

The Shanghai Lainichi publishes the following leading article under the above headline:-

The Japanese authorities desire the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. Consul-General Miura called on Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., on April 12 and on the Consuls-General for Great Britain and America on April 14 to request them to suppress anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers.

However, we are not optimistic over the effect the requests may have. The request may have been made by our Consul-General couched in abstract expressions showing simply that the Japanese authorities desire a suppression of the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Such a request will not bring results if the authorities ^{concerned} have no sincerity to suppress them and even if they are sincere it would have been better not to make any attempt at all unless our authorities take measures, with the assistance of the authorities concerned, to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers after submitting practicable suggestions and measures.

In order to regulate the Chinese newspapers our authorities took over the censorship office of the National Government after the fall of Shanghai, but the office has lost its usefulness because all Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements have secured foreign registration. If our authorities desire to control the Chinese newspapers they should make the newspaper censorship office powerful so that it may censor, with authority to suspend or close, any Chinese newspaper or

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P.A. & D.C. (Sp. Br.)

magazine whether published by a third Power national or by Chinese so long as it is published in the Chinese language. As a temporary measure it will not be harmful to invite the S.M.C. to participate in the censorship office.

One of the most difficult points in the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers is the fact that registration with foreign Consulates gives the papers extraterritorial privileges. However, such privileges belong only to publications printed in their own language as for instance, American or British papers in the English language and French papers in the French language. In that case we cannot interfere no matter how strong the anti-Japanese articles may be, but we may interfere with the Chinese newspapers because we must maintain peace and order in the Foreign Settlements as well as in the occupied areas.

Most of the third Power nationals who publish Chinese newspapers are not actually engaged in the publication; they are simply paid a sum of money ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 a month for lending their names for registration purposes. They are undesirable characters without much education. If our authorities will continue their efforts for the suppression of such persons, third Powers, we believe, will not object. Our ^{may} authorities/~~then may~~, in co-operation with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements, adopt measures to suppress all anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Even the "North China Daily News" supports the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Our authorities should therefore adopt effective and suitable measures to this end.

In connection with our request for the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers, the "China Press", an anti-Japanese English language newspaper,

criticized us , pointing out that the request had failed to specify the anti-Japanese articles published by the Chinese newspapers in question. It is not necessary to reply to this; it will be sufficient to prove that they are anti-Japanese and the evidence lies in the fact that the papers are evading censorship.

If the publication of Chinese newspapers registered with foreign Consulates be stopped and all Chinese newspapers be made subject to the Censorship Office our object will have been attained. Our authorities should continue the negotiations with the authorities concerned and stop the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers ^a from going outside of Shanghai by carrying out/strict examination of all postal matters and of steamers carrying them from Shanghai. On the other hand, Chinese newspapers which are not anti-Japanese should be given every assistance to improve and develop their business.

MEMO.

Chambers

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Mr. [illegible]

D.C. Special Branch.

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April 14, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS

The "Tairiku Shimpō" publishes the following comment under the above headline :-

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W.S. C. G.
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The suppression of anti-Japanese publications in the Foreign Settlements has become a subject of discussion. Measures to effect the complete suppression of such publications should have already been adopted. The relations between the anti-Japanese publications and the terrorist groups and guerrillas are as the relations which existed between the Chinese newspapers and the Chinese regular army prior to the outbreak of the present hostilities. Following the outbreak of hostilities Chinese newspapers began to publish fabricated reports of Chinese victories, extolling Chinese officers and soldiers as heroes who are saving China. At present similar relations exist in a modified form. In addition to this the Chinese newspapers are acting as the mouthpiece of the Kuomintang and in which the Chungking Government officially publishes its orders and instructions. In the face of such a situation the Shanghai Municipal Police, to avoid criticism, makes from time to time seizures of anti-Japanese pamphlets from Chinese bookstores on Foochow Road employing for this purpose several policemen under a Chinese Inspector.

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P.A. & D.C. (S. & S.)

Of course the Shanghai Municipal Council cannot suppress all anti-Japanese publications on its authority only and effective results cannot be expected unless the Chinese newspapers, which are registered with foreign Consulates, are suppressed. The "Shun Pao," which has the biggest circulation and 70 years of existence, is registered with the American Consulate. The "News Digest," which is regarded as the Shanghai edition of the "Sin Hwa Daily News," the official paper of the Chinese Communist Party, and the

"Morning Leader" are registered with the British Consulate.

Our authorities have repeatedly requested the third Power authorities concerned to pay attention to the abuses of extraterritoriality by these Chinese newspapers.

Whatever rules are being enforced to control publications in America and England, the same rules cannot be applied in Shanghai because it is an international city. A realization of this situation on the part of third Powers will be treated as a friendly gesture towards Japan.

The British authorities issued a Consular order on December 20, 1938, promulgating a set of regulations which stipulate that newspapers and other publications must first secure the Ambassador's written permit before publication and violation of this order would be punished. The adoption of these regulations by the British authorities was brought about by Mr. Hidata, the former Consul-General, who had opened negotiations with the British authorities on this matter. Our authorities should continue the negotiations with the British authorities for better results from the enforcement of the regulations in question. The attention of the American authorities should be drawn to the harmful effects of freedom of publication to American citizens in Shanghai without any restrictions. Our authorities should make every possible effort to solve the question. More than 20 lives of law-abiding persons have been lost through agitation by anti-Japanese publications and more lives may yet be sacrificed.

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MEMO.

Memorandum

- See

Information



John Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

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April 13, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. C. REGISTRY
No. S. M. D. 212

MAINICHI

**"SUPPRESS ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS : THEY ARE ACCOMPLICES
OF ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISTS"**

(Contributed by "Chokoitsujin," pen name)

A rigorous suppression of anti-Japanese publications in the Foreign Settlements is being demanded. Dr. Hsi, the victim in the latest case of assassination, was an important officer of the Shanghai City Government who was working for the building of a New Asia in close co-operation with the Japanese Army.

E.
U.S. & G.
I understand that effective and suitable measures had been adopted for the complete suppression of terrorists as a result of an understanding reached between the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. following the assassinations of Koyanagi of the Press Section of the Japanese Army and the late Foreign Minister Chen of the "Reformed Government." I was really amazed to learn of another act of terrorism which took place in broad daylight in front of Louza Station not long after this understanding was reached. In view of the valuable services rendered by the late Dr. Hsi we cannot regard the incident as an ordinary incident affecting a common Chinese; we must do something.

It is only proper and natural for the Japanese military and diplomatic authorities to treat the incident as an act of anti-Japanese political terrorism. Therefore, we attach great importance to, and expect much from, the measures to be taken to deal with the situation.

Intelligence reports reaching us reveal that the attitude of the S.M.C. had not improved since the Chinese New Year incident; the S.M.C. is attempting

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to check Japan's influence by every means imaginable, such as by treating Japanese officials of the S.M.C. as mere robots and deliberately limiting their power, ^{and} causing hundreds of Chinese Constables to avoid arresting terrorists and guerrillas so that not a single offender of that class has been arrested by the S.M.C. independently.

The Chungking Government's Tangu is instigating the anti-Japanese publications and directing the terrorist gangs. As regards the recent activities of anti-Japanese publications in the Foreign Settlements, the S.M.C. closed its eyes and took no steps to suppress them. Is this due to the Council's powerlessness or insincerity?

The authorities should immediately arrest the editors and reporters of anti-Japanese publications on a charge of instigating acts of terrorism or as accomplices of political terroristic offenders. The Japanese Army, which has the authority and is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, should suppress the anti-Japanese publications, instigators and accomplices of terroristic offenders, and if the S.M.C. has no power or is insincere to take action, the Japanese Army should effect by force the military occupation of all organs of the Chungking Government in the Foreign Settlements.

The S.M.C. may say that the "Reformed Government" and the Shanghai City Government are not recognized, but there is no other measure except the use of military force to deal with the situation. A patchwork policy at present will only cause the S.M.C. and anti-Japanese offenders to become more presumptuous.

April 13, 1939.

MAINICHI

"Remove the Anti-Japanese Chinese Newspapers"

The "Shanghai Mainichi" publishes the following leading article under the above heading :-

The question of the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements has often cropped up for discussion since the fall of Shanghai. The number of these papers is increasing because they are registering with foreign Consulates.

Following the fall of Shanghai our authorities established a newspaper censorship office in the Settlement in the place of the one operated by the National Government, but the Chinese newspapers evaded censorship by registering with foreign Consulates except the "Shanghai Times;" thus the censorship office could not control these publications. Whatever may be the cause which has led to the present situation it cannot be overlooked because it is a serious problem.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities there were 906 Chinese newspapers in China but to-day there are only 609 newspapers according to information received from Chinese sources.

According to a report published recently by the general meeting of the Chinese Young Reporters' Association, there are 117 Chinese newspapers under the control of the Chungking Government, including 20 papers in Hongkong and 15 in Shanghai. There are 53 Chinese newspapers published by anti-Japanese Chinese in occupied areas, including 45 in Shansi, 2 in Shantung, 1 in Hopei, 3 in Kiangsu and 2 in Anhwei, but there are small papers which are published irregularly and have not been taken into consideration.

The 15 newspapers in Shanghai, in our occupied area, are all large concerns with big circulations;

they constitute the pivot of the whole anti-Japanese press in China. If we can succeed in suppressing these 18 newspapers, it will be tantamount to suppressing all anti-Japanese publications in China.

Anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers claim that they are playing a more important part than soldiers at the front. According to Napoleon, the effect of propaganda activities in war time is greater than that could be done by one Division of soldiers at the front, and the effect of propaganda activities at the present time may even be far greater than that Napoleon has said. For this reason, the suppression of enemy newspapers is one of the most important tasks in the military operations to-day.

The anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in Shanghai are engaged in instigating anti-Japanese terrorism and are the accomplices of the terroristic offenders who have been creating disturbances and actively engaged in misleading the law-abiding Chinese mass in Shanghai by publishing fabricated war reports, such as groundless victories of Chinese troops and defeats of Japanese troops.

Up to the present, our authorities have hesitated to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. The principal cause of their hesitation is that the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers are being published in the name of third Power nationals, but it is permissible to crush the activities of third Power nationals with force if their activities resemble the acts of an enemy. Out of respect for the S.M.C. we shall not undertake action ourselves, but we request the Council to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. If the Council is unwilling to do so, effective and suitable measures should be adopted with force. The attitude of the S.M.C. over the question of the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers will show us whether the

S.M.C. is sincere for the suppression of anti-Japanese activities. It may be a difficult matter to suppress anti-Japanese terroristic elements who are engaged in underground activities, but ^{it} is easy to suppress the anti-Japanese propaganda activities of the Chinese newspapers operating in the Settlement.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

"Consul-General Miura To Call On British And American
Consuls-General To Request Suppression Of Anti-Japanese
Chinese Language Newspapers"

It is reported that Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, who requested the S.M.C. yesterday to suppress anti-Japanese publications in the Settlement, will call on the British and American Consuls-General to-day to request the suppression of important Chinese newspapers and magazines because by securing foreign registration they are evading the regulations drawn up by the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. governing such publications.

13-4-39

D O M E I

SHEET 2

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION
OF ANTI-JAPANESE PAPERS

DESCRIBING CHINESE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION
AS THE " IDEOLOGICAL HEADQUARTERS " OF ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISM.
THE TAIRIKU SHIMPO, LOCAL JAPANESE DAILY, EDITORIAL YESTER-
DAY (THUR) DEMANDED THE SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF MR. YOSHIAKI
MIURA, JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL, TO MR. C. S. FRANKLIN, CHAIR-
MAN OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ON WEDNESDAY, IN WHICH
HE REQUESTED THAT ANTI-JAPANESE NEWS ORGANS IN
SHANGHAI BE CONTROLLED, MR. FRANKLIN REPORTEDLY UNDERTOOK TO
ADOPT THOROUGH MEASURES TO CONTROL THE PUBLICATIONS, THE
DAILY STATED.

" IN VIEW OF THIS, OUR ATTENTION SHOULD BE DIR-
ECTED TO WHAT MEASURES THE S.M.C. MAY TAKE HEREAFTER AGAINST
ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA WHICH HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO RUN AMUCK
IN THE PAST," THE PAPER COMMENTED.

REMARKING THAT " PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN ADOPTED AS
(MORE)

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H/DCSB

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
13/4

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-2

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-2

A POLITICAL WEAPON", THE DAILY SAID THAT " PROPAGANDA INTRINSICALLY IS AN ACTION TO GAIN A GIVEN POLITICAL AIM BY MORE OR LESS EXAGGERATING OR FALSIFYING THE TRUTH. IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THIS OBJECT, HOWEVER, THERE IS A LIMIT TO SUCH EXAGGERATION AND FALSIFICATION. WHEN THE MASSES TOWARD WHOM PROPAGANDA IS DIRECTED LEARN THAT IT IS BEING OVERDONE, IT WILL RESULT IN QUITE THE REVERSE FROM WHAT WAS EXPECTED. THEREIN LIE THE LIMITS OF PROPAGANDA.

" THIS TRUISM HOLDS TRUE ONLY WHEN A DEGREE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH EXISTS. THIS LINE OF DEMARCATION DISAPPEARS THE MOMENT THE MASSES ARE DEPRIVED OF THEIR EYES AND EARS. IN SUCH A CASE, THE INTELLIGENCE TO ENABLE THE MASSES TO DISTINGUISH TRUTH FROM FALSEHOOD BECOMES LOST, NO MATTER TO WHAT EXCESS THE EXAGGERATION AND FALSEHOOD ^{ARE} CARRIED. UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, WILD PROPAGANDA CAN ATTAIN A CERTAIN EFFECT.

" ALL CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS WHICH SHANGHAI CHINESE READ ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE REGIME OF GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK. NOT A SINGLE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER EXISTS WHICH ASSUMES A CRITICAL OR IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE TO GEN. CHIANG,
(MORE)

15-4-39

D I E I

SHEET 4

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-3

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-5

EVEN IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE. THE EYES AND EARS OF THE MASSES, ACCORDINGLY, ARE OPENED ONLY TO THAT DIRECTION WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY THE CHIANG REGIME, AND CLOSED TO ANY OTHERS.

" UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, PROPAGANDA IS IN NO DANGER OF PRODUCING ADVERSE RESULTS NO MATTER HOW EXCESSIVELY IT IS FALSIFIED OR EXAGGERATED. WANTONNESS WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA ENGAGED IN BY THE SHANGHAI CHINESE LANGUAGE JOURNALS CAN BE TRACED TO THIS FACT.

" ANY ONE WHO READS THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS WILL BE ABLE TO EASILY POINT OUT THAT THESE PAPERS DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA WHICH DESCRIBES ANY DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE ARMY AS A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY. ANY TRIFLING EVENT IN JAPANESE ECONOMIC LIFE IS POINTED OUT AS A SIGN OF THE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE OF JAPAN. FALSE RUMORS THAT JAPAN IS PERMEATED WITH AN ANTI-WAR SPIRIT ARE CIRCULATED BY THEM. THESE FACTS ARE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHINESE NEWS ORGANS IN SHANGHAI.

" ALL THE WILD PROPAGANDA STAGED BY THE SHANGHAI VERNACULAR JOURNALS IS DESIGNED TO LEAD TO PROTRACTED WAR-FARE THOSE CHINESE MASSES WHO ARE TIRED OF THE HOSTILITIES,
(MORE)

13-4-39

D O M E I

SHEET 5

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-4

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-4

AND THE CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR FIGHTING WILL;
BY FABRICATING THE ALLEGED VULNERABILITY OF JAPAN.

" ALL THESE ABNORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
CHINESE SHANGHAI PAPERS ARE BORN OF OBJECTIVE CIRCUMSTANCES
IN SHANGHAI. BECAUSE OF THIS WE DEMAND THE SUPPRESSION OF
ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS, WHICH ARE VERY IMPORTANT ' IDEOLOGICAL
HEADQUARTERS ' FOR ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISM ", THE TAIRIKU
SHIMPO CONCLUDED.

HLS/M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ALPHA WORKSHEET NO. 1
S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Cent. S. B. D. Station,

Date, April 13th. 1939.

Subject (in full) Japanese Consul General visited Chairman of the S.M.C.

Made by J. L. Wilcox.

Forwarded by

J. L. Wilcox

Sir,

I have to report that between 11.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. on the 13-4-39, Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul General and Acting Ambassador, called on the Chairman of the S.M.C. at the latter's office at No. 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The escort was provided by Police of Hongkew Station and Police of Central Station attended.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Sub-Inspector.

D. O. "A"

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~ 47

REPORT

Date May 27, 19 38.

Subject Anti-Japanese articles appearing in the "La Pao"

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

In accordance with the instructions of D. C. (Special Branch), Sung Zung-chao (沈承昭), editor of the "La Pao" (報), was again called to Headquarters on 27.5.38.

Sung was warned that the excuse that the proof had been passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Office was not acceptable and that a further offence of this description would in all probability result in the immediate closure of his paper.

The editor expressed his regrets and gave an assurance that he would refrain from publishing objectionable political matter in future.

Instructions are solicited as to whether he should now be given the Registration Certificate already prepared for the paper.

D. S. I. MacAdie

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Approved.

[Signature]
D. C. (S. B.)

S.S.
[Signature]

28/5/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~,

REPORT

Date May 26, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese articles appearing in the "La Pao"

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

Acting on instructions of D. C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached translation of anti-Japanese articles from the "La Pao" (辣報), a newly established mosquito daily, on 23.5.38, Sung Zung-chao (沈承昭), editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at headquarters on 25.5.38 when a warning was given him for publishing articles of this nature.

In reply, Mr. Sung explained that proofs of all reading matter to be published by his paper is submitted to the Shanghai Press Censorship Office for examination and in support of his explanation he produced the proofs of the anti-Japanese articles in question (attached) bearing the seal of the Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

The registration certificate which was issued on May 19 has not been handed to the paper pending decision of D. C. (Special Branch) regarding the editor's explanation of the offensive poems.

R. W. MacAdie
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S5

Inform him that the excuse is not acceptable & if we draw the attention of the Bureau to the instance the result would probably be immediate closure. A further offence will probably entitle to same result.

26 MAY 1938

Wm Brown
DEPUTY CHIEF
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

May 23, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

La Pao (泰報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following poems :-

THE BARN

I think of my native home,
The old gray city wall,
With its big barn.
After the "people with the small moustache"
occupied the village,
White rice disappeared,
And all the wheat and kaoliang have been seized.
In front of the barn is displayed a signboard
reading:
"Military Court of the Ishii Detachment".
In the camp of the Imperial Army,
Eleven young men are being flogged.
Interpreting the words of a moustached man,
An interpreter was saying:
"Speak out, where is the den of you bandits?
Where are beautiful girls to be found?
Or kerosene will be poured on you,
And your bodies will be fed to the hounds,
Or buried like dead dogs."
The eleven youths were silent.
At night the moustached man ordered their execution.
Eleven heads were hung on the willow tree in front
of the barn;
Eleven bodies lay beside the stream behind that
barn.

Wrecked

Stamp: SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, 23 MAY 1938, SPECIAL BRANCH

THOUGHTS ABOUT SHANGHAI

For twenty years I have wandered about in Shanghai.
The report of gunfire startled me.
I did not like to see the ugly faces of the devils,
Nor the blood of the civilians.
I went to the South.
From the lofty mountain top,
I observed the red, black and white clouds coming
from the North-east.
Blood, fire and guns seemed to appear before my eyes.
Let them flow!
Let them burn and kill!
Let her be destroyed!
Late one night,
I secretly returned to Shanghai.
The terror had gone,
The blood stains have been removed.
People are crowding along the Whangpoo,
The smell of blood still remained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Report~~

REPORT

Date May 31, 1938.

Subject (in full) "Shanghai Women" warned for publishing objectionable article.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached translation of an article entitled "The Sufferings of Women" published in Issue No. 2, Vol. 1, of the "Shanghai Women" (上海婦女) Semi-monthly Magazine, Miss Tsiang Yih-siao (蒋逸霄), editress of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on May 31 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Miss Tsiang expressed her regret and gave an assurance that no such articles would be published in future.

FILE

DBR
16

D.C. (Special Branch)



D. S. I.
D. S. I.

P. A. 10 D

Shanghai Woman (上海婦女) published the following article written by one Chi Ts (季子) in its Issue No. 2, Vol. 1 :-

27.5.32 (P.M.)

THE SUFFERINGS OF WOMEN

One afternoon, while I was engaged at newspaper cuttings, my female servant came in saying that she wanted to go out and asked for a loan of \$5. She continued :- "I must go out to-day. Just a moment ago, somebody told me that my elder sister had an abortion and is very sick for the operation was a failure." Translation.

"Why did your sister want to undergo such an operation?" I asked.

The servant replied:- "My elder sister became a widow seven years ago. She has a son of 17 years of age. When she came to Shanghai from a certain place by boat, she met a large number of XX soldiers on the way. The boat was several times compelled to stop and the soldiers jumped on it seeking for women to sleep with them. My sister had no menses for more than 70 days and she became anxious. She bought some medicine and put it into her lower part, thinking that the womb might come down peacefully so that she could enter a tobacco factory to work. The medicine was applied for three days without effect, but she became unconscious on two occasions. All the women on her boat were raped. If a woman refused, she was pushed into the river. That old woman who came here to see me last year also came to Shanghai together with my sister. She was also badly raped by the XX soldiers. When the boat anchored at a certain place, she was compelled to sleep with four XX soldiers successively. When she arrived in Shanghai, she could not walk for more than 20 days and her lower part was swollen and was greenish in colour. It was evil smelling. The sister-in-law of my sister was raped on the second day. Later she put some toilet paper between her buttocks in order to evade the insult, but the plan was discovered by the soldiers and she was assaulted. Finally she had to sleep with them."

The servant wept and could not speak any more. I was moved at hearing her narrative. I gave her \$5.

Will the day come when the people of China become strong?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~S.M.P.~~

REPORT

Date June 7, 1938.

Subject "Ta Wei Pictorial" - publication of faked pictures of
Japanese prisoners of war.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAule.

With reference to attached articles from the Shanghai Times and China Press dated June 5, it was learned from Mr. Randall Gould, Editor of the "Evening Post and Mercury" on 6.6.38 that the allegations of the Japanese Embassy spokesman were correct. Mr. Gould stated that the paper had been victimized by two Chinese employees who had supplied the pirated pictures and that the paper had printed them in good faith, believing them to be genuine.

Suitable apologies had been tendered to the Japanese authorities while the offending employees had been dismissed.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE
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8 6 38

Faked Picture Captions

AT THE Japanese press conference of last Saturday afternoon, a Japanese Embassy spokesman accused the America-owned *Ta Mei Pictorial* magazine of "lifting" and mislabeling certain photographs.

Investigation has disclosed that the accusation was true. Pictures appearing on a page headed "In Wuhan Concentration Camps" were taken, by two Chinese subordinates and without knowledge of any of the magazine's executives either foreign or Chinese, from the April 20 issue of the Tokyo *Asahi* where they had been labeled as from the Tsinpu fighting front. As the pictures appeared in the *Ta Mei Pictorial* they purported to be of Japanese captives at Wuhan.

The editor of the *Ta Mei Pictorial* saw both the picture and the false captions in preliminary proofs before publication of the magazine, but passed them in the belief that they came from Hankow and were authentic.

Both the men responsible for this action have been summarily dismissed.

Ta Mei Pictorial in its next issue will carry a full statement of all pertinent facts, together with an apology to its readers.

Letters of explanation and expression of regret have been sent to the Japanese army, the embassy, and the local office of the *Asahi*.

The Shanghai Evening Post accords publicity to the matter because the *Ta Mei Pictorial*, a new enterprise but one which had already proved itself successful on a basis of sound and honest journalistic practices, has the same editor, publisher and general manager (all Americans) as the Post, and like the Post it is issued as a Post-Mercury enterprise.

We wish it to be entirely clear that none of our enterprises, which include our Chinese morning and evening editions *Ta Mei Pao* and *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, tolerates unfairness or dishonesty. Being human we occasionally fall into error. When that happens we are glad to move promptly to effect whatever rectification can be made. In the present instance we are ashamed that our young affiliate caused its readers to be misled in any particular but we are at least glad to report that appropriate steps have been taken. Every precaution is being adopted to guard against anything of the sort in future.

Sir,
report
forwarded on 7.6.
[Signature]

TWO PICTURES WITH WRONG CAPTIONS

Japanese Objection To Description Of Men As Captives

A Japanese Embassy spokesman last night referred to two illustrations appearing in the June 1 issue (No. 3) of the "Ta Mei Pictorial," an American-owned magazine, purporting to show Japanese prisoners "in Wuhan concentration camps."

The two pictures, the spokesman pointed out, had been "lifted" from page 16 of the April 20 issue of the "Asahiograph" (Vol. 30, No. 16), an illustrated weekly published in Tokyo. They were captioned as having been taken on the Tsinpu line sector and showed bearded Japanese soldiers engaged in setting up exercises.

The "Ta Mei" captions read: "Unshaven captives doing their morning exercise."

"Setting up exercise is a daily routine for Japanese captives in Wuhan."

Illustrated Magazine Rapped By Japanese

Pictures appearing in a local pictorial magazine of American ownership came in for a rap from the Japanese Embassy spokesman last night.

The pictures, two in number, bore the following captions:

"Unshaven captives doing their morning exercise," and "Setting up exercise is a daily routine for Japanese captives in Wuhan."

The Japanese spokesman claimed that the pictures had been "lifted" from the "Asahiograph," an illustrated weekly published in Tokyo. He accused the local pictorial of "mendacious propaganda."

6/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, Section,

REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject (in full) "Ta Ti" Ten-day Periodical warned for publishing objectionable articles.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translations of two articles entitled "Question of Security of Police Officers of the S.M.C." and "Strange Conditions in the Isolated City" published by the "Ta Ti" (大地), a ten-day periodical, on July 1, Koo Yung (顧傭), publisher and editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on July 11 and warned by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) that such articles were undesirable.

Mr. Koo expressed his regret and promised to eliminate all such articles from his periodical in future.

12 JULY 1938

D.C. (Special Branch).

C. D. I.

Comm.

Sir,

Information

The Robertson

DEPUTY COMM. CLERK
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

July 8, 1938.

"Ta Ti" (), a ten-day periodical, published the following articles in its Issue No.10 dated July 1, 1938:

QUESTION OF SECURITY OF POLICE OFFICERS OF THE S.M.C.

After Shanghai was surrounded, the Japanese militarists instantly adopted a high-handed attitude. Many incidents occurred such as the arrest of a British reporter, the assaulting of Police officers, the clash between British and Japanese soldiers on Garden Bridge, etc. On June 23 an American (?) police officer of the S.M.C. named "Bass" was arrested by a Japanese sentry in the vicinity of the Bund Gardens and although he was later released, he was detained for about three hours.

STRANGE CONDITIONS IN THE "ISOLATED CITY"

Numerous cases of bomb throwing and assassinations have taken place despite the vigilant measures adopted by the Police in the Foreign Settlements. Members of bogus organizations have gone into hiding and are surreptitiously plotting to disturb peace and order and to deal with anti-Japanese and patriotic elements. The murder of Dr. Herman C.H. Liu () was their work. There are enthusiastic patriots who are anxious to do something equally important as the murder of Yang Sing-ching (), Chow Feng-chi (), Loh Pah-hong () and others.

DCS B
232
872

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 8-47

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject (in full) Attached article in the "Ta Ti" Ten-day Periodical

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Regarding the query of the Commissioner of Police appended to the attached translation of a song entitled "The Air Force" published by the "Ta Ti" (大地) Ten-day Periodical, Koo Yung (顧庸), publisher and editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on June 13 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Koo expressed his regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

McKeown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Ta Ti (大地), a 10-day periodical, published the following song in its 7th issue dated June 1, 1938 :-

"THE AIR FORCE"

We rise in the air,
And fly through the clouds,
To the lines of the enemy,
To give blow for blow!
We have grown amidst the fighting;
We want to defend our land.
The blood of revenge is boiling within us;
The beason of resistance is spreading.
We swear to wipe off our humiliation with
blood!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, *847*

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject (in full) Attached article in the "Young Student" Ten-day periodical.

Made by *DX* and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Acting on instructions of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached translation of a poem entitled "The Struggle for the Nest", published by the "Young Student" (青年学生) Ten-Day Periodical, Wong Ti (王諦), editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on June 14 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Wong expressed his regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

FILE
don

McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

The Young Student (青年學生), a ten-day periodical, published the following poem in its first issue :-

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEST

A flock of pitiful birds
Flying high and low
Without any branch to rest on
Alas, what a life it is!

Do not worry, let us work hard,
Picking up clay and straw
And with our sweat and blood build our new
beautiful nest
Let us all exert our efforts!

Ka-ka-ka,
The merciless doves
Flying quickly from the east
And revealing their ruthless barbarity.

Look, angels of justice
The wild doves have occupied our new nest
They have driven out our posterity
Such intolerable wrong shall remain in our
memory for ever.

Do not fear; we shall never give ground.
Let us unite our fellow creatures and
concentrate our strength
And rise up and resist the wild doves to
the bitter end.
Let us rise and fight for final victory.

Let us ignore their sharp beaks and claws
They have firearms but we have hot blood
Let us rise and resist them
To our last drop of blood until the recovery
of our new nest.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I., Special Branch, Station 8547
Date June 7, 9 1938

REPORT

Subject (in full) Undesirable cartoon published by "Morning Leader".

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Macadie.

In accordance with instructions of Commissioner of Police, the attached cartoon, entitled "The Story of Sir Sai" is appearing in the Morning Leader, issue of May 13rd, 1938, was shown to Mr. Ogden, Superintending Consul, British Consulate-General on 7.6.38.

R. W. Macadie
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 26, 1938.

Subject (in full) Undesirable cartoon published by "Morning Leader".

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

In accordance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch), Mr. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates, Chief Editor of the "Morning Leader" (導報), and Mr. Tang Ming-shih (唐鳴時), Chinese editor, were interviewed at headquarters on May 26 and informed by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) that the publication of such political propaganda matter as the attached cartoon, entitled "The Story of Siao Sai Ts", could not be permitted.

Mr. Sanders-Bates and Mr. Tang expressed their regret and gave an assurance that no such material would be published in future.

*Mr. Ogden m-p
Lhu F. su*
D. C. (Special Branch).



S.B. Ross
C. D. I.

*S.S.
S.B. 26/5*

D. C. S. B.

THE MORNING LEADER

Proprietors & Publishers: UNIVERSITY PRESS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong)

Chief Editor: J. A. E. Sanders-Bates
Morning Leader published the following cartoon on
May 23, 1938 :-

THE STORY OF SIAO SAI TS

Papa Dies



(三) 爸爸死了

小三子
流浪記

Translation of Dialogue

- (1) "Papa!"
- (2) "They kill our countrymen. We will not carry things for them any longer."
- (3) "Rise up and overthrow the devils."
- (4) "Ma! If you sell the rice, we will not have anything to eat."
"We must first save your father."
- (5) "Lord, please accept these twenty dollars and save the life of Siao Sai Ts's father."
"The Japanese lords like to eat chicken. You must bring here at least twenty chickens in addition to this."
- (6) (a signboard is shown bearing the characters "District Maintenance Association")
"Siao Sai Ts's father has already been killed."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
MAY 1938
SPECIAL DELIVERY

2083
23/5

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 16, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable Pictorial Published by the "Er Tung Chia Pictorial"

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... C.D.I. Ross.

Acting on instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) re the pictorial entitled "Ah Noeh Recovers A Map of China" published in the 7th Issue of No. 1 Volume of the "Er Tung Chia Pictorial" (兒童世界), a supplement of "Er Tung Chia" (兒童), a weekly magazine, Mr. Loh Tsen-sun (洛振聲), editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at Police headquarters on June 16, when he was warned by P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) against the publication of such pictorials. Mr. Loh expressed his regret and promised to refrain from publishing pictorials of this nature in future.

DB Ross FILE
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject (in full).....Objectionable Article Published in the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou"

Made by.....and Forwarded by.....C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police on the attached translation of an article entitled "An Appeal to Chinese in Shanghai," which appeared in the 5th issue of the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou" (十字街頭), a fortnightly magazine, Mr. Wong Nates, publisher of the magazine in question, was interviewed at headquarters to-day, July 11, when he was warned by P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) against publishing such articles and was told that violation of this warning would result in the closing of his paper.

Mr. Wong promised to instruct his staff to exercise greater care in future.

Attached is a letter sent to the D.C. (Special Branch) by Mr. Wong expressing his regret for the publication of the article in question.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE
C. D. I.

Commr
Sir

Information

Thos Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

Shanghai, 7th July 1938.

The Deputy Commissioner,
S. M. Police.

Dear Sir,

RE: "SHIH JIH CHIA T'OU" Issue No. 5, Page 13. 十字街談
Article 顯原因
Written by Dien Chun 田春

Please accept my sincere apologies for my carelessness in allowing the above article being published in our Issue No. 5. The fact was as follows. On reading over the manuscripts which the editor handed me for inspection and which he considered as acceptable for publication, I discovered the unfortunate article in question as undesirable and purposely put it aside. I returned all the other papers to the editor but kept this very one back. The next day I politely returned it to the writer with an excuse and requested him to have it rewritten. That man did not take my hint, but actually made some alterations in it and submitted it again to the editor by depositing same in his letter tray without mentioning to him either by letter or by person that it had been first rejected by me. The editor did not know what had happened, found it in his tray, thought it had been approved by me, included it in the lot for the printers. As all the work of proof reading was done by the editor himself, I did not realize that a blunder had been made until the issue was out of the press.

I have, however, since made arrangements whereby a closer co-operation among ourselves will be effected. I have also severely reprimanded the editor for this incident; for even if it had been approved by me, he ought to see to it that no such non-sensical expressions is allowed to pass - at least he should have those parts cut out.

I sincerely regret the cause of complaint, but with the new arrangement I beg to assure you there will be no further cause of complaint of this nature. Please accept my apologies for the troubles caused you.

Yours respectfully,

Wong Nates
WONG NATES
Publisher
SHIH JIH CHIA T'OU

Shih Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭), a fortnightly, Volume 1, Issue No. 5, published the following article :-

(PM)

AN APPEAL TO CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, all the districts around this city were occupied by our enemy. Ostensibly, we are leading a life of peace and tranquillity in the Foreign Settlements, but actually we are living under a yoke of strong oppression.

In former times, we were at liberty to walk about the streets in the Foreign Settlements, but now conditions are totally different for we are liable to meet with any kind of unpleasant experiences at all times and places. Take, for instance, the occurrence of the numerous bombing incidents and the discovery of human heads and arms, etc. This alone is sufficient proof that this isolated island is now a centre of terrorism.

If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, then Shanghai will eventually become a "dead island" wherein our fellow countrymen will very likely become slaves, because the island is now completely surrounded by "devils". If the Chinese residents still maintain an indifferent attitude and fail to take any action to deal with these "devils," they will meet with more oppression when more strange reports will appear in local papers and cases of terrorism will be so numerous as to be beyond endurance. We should intensify our struggle against these "devils" and at once reveal our real strength and courage so as to drive away these "devils" from our soil.

6 JULY 1938

1/2/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, ~~Section~~,
REPORT

Date June 23, 1938.

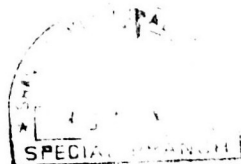
Subject Magazine Publisher Warned Regarding Publication of Objectionable
Article

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translation of an article entitled "Motor car accidents caused by 'subjects of a certain nation'" published by the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou" (十字街頭), a semi-monthly magazine, issue No.2, Wong Nai-ts (王耐之), publisher of the magazine in question, was interviewed at headquarters on 20.6.38. On being asked the source of the report regarding motor accidents, he said that he could not give an explanation because he had already dismissed Yu Lin (于伶), the editor, who had edited the first, the second and the third issues of the magazine, but promised to bring the dismissed editor to headquarters when located.

On 23.6.38 he called again at headquarters, saying that he could not trace the whereabouts of Yu Lin.

Wong Nai-ts was therefore warned by the P. A. to D. C. (Special Branch) against publishing objectionable articles and he promised to exercise greater care in future.



C. Crawford
for C. D. I. Ross

D. C. (Special Branch).

② = 5/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch *Siddon,*

REPORT

Date June 18, 1938.

Subject. Article entitled "Motor Car Accidents Caused By 'Subjects of a Certain Nation'" published in the Shih Tzu Ka Tou.

Made by D.S. Hide

Forwarded by *C. C. ...*

On the 18.6.38 the Shin Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭, Issue No. 2, published an article entitled "Motor Car Accidents Caused By 'Subjects of a Certain Nation'" referring to several motor car accidents in which "the offenders drove off without any consideration for the victims." Special reference was made to such an accident alleged to have occurred several days ago "resulting in the death and wounding of five persons."

Inquiries at the Traffic Office failed to reveal any trace of such an accident having been brought to the notice of the Police.

Only two accidents involving more than one person have recently occurred :-

1. "At 10.40 a.m. on the 6.6.38 two foreign passengers of a motor car proceeding east on Ward Road sustained slight injuries in a collision with a Japanese Military motor car proceeding north on Dalny Road. The injured persons received medical attention at a Japanese Military Hospital but were not detained." (Vide T.A.R. 47/38 W.)
2. "At 8 p.m. on the 6.6.38 whilst walking east on Lingliang Road near Meichow Road, three Japanese pedestrians were knocked down by an unidentified motor car proceeding in the same direction. Two of the injured persons were detained at a Japanese Military Hospital whilst the third was discharged after treatment.

"A Japanese sentry on duty at Lingliang

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Road Bridge stated that two or three minutes prior to the accident, two cars passed eastwards over the bridge, one of which was a Japanese military car and the other was driven by a male Chinese." (Vide T.A.R. 11/38 Y. & Misc. 110/38 Y.)

E. W. Chan

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Shih Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭), Issue No. 2, published the following article :- 15 JUNE 1938

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY "SUBJECTS OF A CERTAIN NATION"

"Public thoroughfares resemble the mouth of a tiger". One is liable to be knocked down and killed or injured by motor vehicles if one is a little careless whilst walking on the streets. In Shanghai motor car accidents are being reported in newspapers nearly every day.

Of late, several cases of accidents involving motor cars belong to subjects of a certain nation have taken place in Shanghai. In almost every one of these cases, the offenders drove off without any consideration for their victims. Several days ago, such an incident took place at a certain place resulting in the death and wounding of five persons.

We have heard nothing from the Settlement authorities as to what action they will take to deal with such incidents. From the viewpoint of humanity, we deem it our duty to demand that the Settlement authorities should adopt some reasonable measures to deal with such cases.

S.
my friend
D. S. Hsu

B. 11/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, ⁶⁵⁴7/12
REPORT
Date July 21, 1938.

Subject (in full) Article published in the "Standard" of July 17, 1938.

Made by *bf* and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

With reference to the query of the D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of an article entitled "The Post Office and Japanese Military Notes" which appeared in the "Standard" (文匯報), a leading Chinese language daily, of July 17, 1938, Mr. M.K. Chow (周名廣), Chinese editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on July 20 when he was questioned as to the source of the article published.

Mr. Chow stated that the management of the paper received the article from one named Sung Han-wang (孫漢煌), its special correspondent in the interior and produced the manuscript of the same.

D. C. (Special Branch).

jm McKeown
D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station 8547

REPORT

Date August 24, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article in "Shih" Semi-monthly Magazine.Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

* See N. Group
With reference to the article entitled "Singing to the Praise of '813'" published by the "Shih" (新) Semi-monthly Magazine, Chang Ai-si (張艾西), editor of the magazine, and Koh Koh-nyi (郭谷尼), assistant editor, were interviewed at headquarters on August 24 and warned that such articles were undesirable and should not be published.

Chang and Koh expressed their regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

M. McKeown.
D. S.

24/8

"Shih" (食) Semi-monthly magazine, Issue No.1, date August 16, 1938, published the following article in Latinized Chinese :-

SINGING TO THE PRAISE OF "813"

The Lukouchiao Incident which took place on July 7 last year gave rise to the war of existence and self-defence of the Chinese race, but the large-scale and sacred hostilities at all the fronts were headed by the bloody war in Shanghai which started on August 13. One year has now elapsed since the outbreak of this grand war of resistance. To-day last year when the first report of rifle fire was heard, the warm blood of the people throughout China boiled and wrote the most glorious page in the history of China.

During the past year, China has made tremendous progress. If there had been no war of resistance, our two large political parties would not have joined hands. We were all simple labourers and farmers. The corrupt officials and gentries could not have been removed while the national industrial enterprises would not have been moved out of Shanghai. China has now removed all these evils.

Let all youths throughout the country form themselves into a "steel and iron" front to fight the enemy, the Japanese robber, to the bitter end. With torches of national revival in our hands, we shall sing to the praise of "813". We shall not weep but laugh, because the people of China have now succeeded in breaking the yoke.

72
23/8/38

515
SR 23/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI No.
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch *D. C. I.*

REPORT

Date *October 4, 1938.*

Subject *Article entitled "Japanese Military Notes" appearing in "Standard" and other local newspapers.*

Made by *and* Forwarded by *C. D. I. Ross.*

The above article which appeared in the "Standard" (文匯報) and other local newspapers on September 30, was supplied by the Wu Kwang News Agency (滬光通訊社), 33 Peh Shiang Tsung (柏新街), Rue du Pere Froc.

Woo Soo-tsoong (吳蘇中), Manager of the Wu Kwang News Agency, was interviewed at headquarters on October 3 and warned that the report in question was untrue, whereupon he expressed his regret and promised to send out a correction to the newspapers.

The following correction was sent out by the news agency on October 3 :-

"It was previously reported that the Japanese War Office was making preparations to issue military notes and that local foreign residents might lodge a protest. It is now learned that the allegation that local foreign residents will lodge a protest is untrue."



D. C. (Special Branch)

FILED
C. D. I.

Commr
Dr
Information
John Robertson
DC (SB)

Standard publishes the following letter :- 18-10-39(PM)

A REFUTATION

To the Editor,

The article appearing in your paper of October 14 that a man named Ying (殷) living in Yung Ho Tsung (永和和), Connaught Road, has been collecting scrap iron from the Western District and selling it to a certain party since the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai is entirely groundless. This is a deliberate slander on the part of the sender of the article.

I have to inform you that I am a dealer in second hand hardware and cotton goods and that I have never on any occasion forgotten my patriotism. All steel bands used in packing and all scrap iron which I sell are purchased from Chinese and foreign cotton mills and sold to iron smiths and foundries established by Chinese. Please verify the facts and publish a correction.

Ying Tsung-lai (殷春雷), October 16.

Another Refutation

On behalf of the manager of the Heng Yuen Ziang Copper and Lead Shop (恒源祥銅錫號), lawyer Nien Lung-kwei (嚴梅魁) has sent a letter to the "Standard" stating that the report published by the paper on October 7 to the effect that the shop is making a huge profit by purchasing copper and iron on behalf of a certain party is untrue.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, ~~XXXXXX~~,

REPORT

Date November 3, 1938.

Subject. Objectionable article entitled "I Shall Never Forget This Affair"
appearing in "Standard" of 23/10/38.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translation of the article contributed by Chi Min (李明) of Poh Sz Primary School (北市小学) and published by the "Standard" (文匯報) on October 23, Chow Min-keng (周名康), Chinese editor of the paper, when interviewed at headquarters on October 28, produced the original manuscript which he stated had been written by Chi Min, a student of the Poh Sz Primary School, 276 Elgin Road, and sent to the paper by one Chi Dz-koh (李樹穀) of the same school.

Chi Min and Chi Dz-koh were interviewed at headquarters on October 31 when it was learned that the first named, who is 11 years of age, is the niece of the latter, who is a teacher of the Poh Sz Primary School. The girl made the following statement: "I fled to Shanghai from Tsungming in August this year. When I first sent the article to the 'Standard', the paper refused to accept it because it bore no address and seal. A school mate of mine named Huang Yung-hwa (黃榮華) then put down the name and address of my uncle while I affixed my uncle's seal on the article without his knowledge."

Chi Min was warned to refrain from writing such articles in future. The girl's uncle, Chi Dz-koh, was also warned to place his niece under strict surveillance.

On November 3, Mr. G.D. Jack, representing Mr. H.M. Cumine of the "Standard", who was indisposed, was interviewed at headquarters and warned that such articles were objectionable from the Police point of view and should not be published in future. Mr. Jack promised to convey the warning to Mr. Cumine.

D. C. (Special Branch).

C. I. I.

MEMO.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

D. C. Special Branch.



[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. 255

Special Branch, Section,

REPORT

Date November 16, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article entitled "Wake up! Shanghai!"
published by "Standard".

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the synopsis of a play entitled "Wake up! Shanghai!" published by the "Standard" (文匯報) on November 12, Mr. Chow Ming-keng (周名庚), Chinese editor of the paper, was interviewed at headquarters on November 16 when he was warned that articles of this nature were considered objectionable by the Police.

Mr. Chow stated that the article was written by an unknown contributor. He promised to convey the warning of the Police to the editorial staff to exercise greater discretion in future.



FILE
J.B. Ross
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr
Sir,
Information. Newspapers
protected by extrajudicial
constant surveillance but with
little effect.
The Robertson

Standard publishes, in commemoration of the anniversary of the fall of Shanghai, a play under the following heading:-

WAKE UP! SHANGHAI!

The play is divided up into three acts.

In the first act, it describes the defence of the Joint Savings Society Warehouse by the Lone Battalion, the presentation of a national flag by a girl-scout and the withdrawal of the Battalion into the International Settlement.

In the second act, it depicts a dancing hall where a middle-aged man, described as an official of the puppet regime, is sitting with a dancing girl. Some time later, a hand grenade explodes and youth dashes into the dancing hall. The middle-aged man addresses the youth saying: "You are a member of the anti-xx assassination corps. The police are coming. Let us see whether you can resist them or not?" The youth replies: "You are also a shameless dog. You have no heart and you are worse than birds and animals." A pistol is fired and the middle-aged man drops to the ground.

In the third act, it describes the activities of the mobile units in Pootung.



Standard and other local newspapers: 30 SEP. 1938 AM

JAPANESE MILITARY NOTES

The Japanese War Office is making preparations to issue new military notes in denominations of \$1, \$5 and \$10.

It is learned that the foreign Powers may lodge a protest and will refuse to accept the notes.

38 3/9

NO. 3
10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. M. REGISTRY

Special Branch *Stitch*

REPORT

Date *December 9, 1938.*

Subject (in full) *Objectionable article entitled "A visit to Hongkew"*
appearing in the "Standard" of December 8, 1938.
Made by *and* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Ross*

With reference to the article entitled "A visit to Hongkew" published in the "Standard" (文匯報) of December 8, 1938, Mr. Chow *win-keng* (周名慶), Chinese editor of the paper, was interviewed at headquarters on December 9 and warned that his paper should keep the Police out of its political activities as it is neither helpful to the residents nor favourable to the Police. Mr. Chow promised to convey the warning to the editorial staff of his paper.

J.B. Ross
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)



Commr
Ser
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S)

MEMO.

8/12/32

Comm

See

Information

Please report Editor
to keep the Police and
his political activities. Newton
helped to get John Rubenstein
resident here from the U.S.
D.S. Special Branch.

MEMO.

D. C. Special Branch.

December 8, 1938.

Standard publishes the following article :-

A VISIT TO HONGKEW

In the Hongkew district, besides a few Japanese marines on duty, armed Chinese and Sikh policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Police are on post duty at the various street crossings to direct traffic. As the traffic lights are not in use, the officers direct the traffic with their hands. They enter (?) the district at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. because after 6 p.m. the traffic is very light; they cannot function after curfew hours.

The writer had a conversation with a Chinese policeman. Asked about his feelings while serving under such peculiar conditions, the officer replied in a sincere way: "After Hongkew fell into the hands of the Japanese troops, many of our fellow countrymen have been insulted, while officers of the S.M.C. have also from time to time been interfered with. However, I am not disheartened in the least; I only feel my heavy responsibility towards my country and the S.M.C. I shall do my best to protect the residents and assure the safety of my fellow countrymen because in that district we enjoy a little more freedom and we are better acquainted with the place. Though we are low-ranking policemen, we are no less patriotic than others and our confidence in the final victory of our country has never been shaken. At present we do not mind having a portion of our monthly salaries deducted for remittance to the front as it is part of our duty as citizens of China."

Such a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the service deserves to be highly respected.

As regards sanitation, public health, road construction and fire prevention, all these matters are under the control of the S.M.C. which is collecting a General Municipal Rate as usual. The water and electricity services are also being maintained, while telephones are directly linked with other subscribers south of the Creek.

Dec 8 B.
JBR.
8/2.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 10

REPORT

Date October 13, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese Articles in Chinese Newspapers Passed by

Japanese Censors

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to the attached file and with reference to the instructions of the Commissioner of Police, the following is a list of anti-Japanese articles passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau to date:-

<u>Heading of Article</u>	<u>Published By</u>	<u>Date</u>
Allegation of Molestation of Women (D.7869)	Eastern Daily News (东方日报)	21/1/38
The Barn (D.8547/1)	La Pao (辣报)	23/5/38
Thoughts About Shanghai (D. 8547/1)	- do -	- do -
Young Girl Burned to Death in Footung (D. 8623)	Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition)	20/7/38
Kuo Tso-fang arrested for Murder of Van Chi-sung Has a Girl Friend Formerly a Teacher in Tseng Zai Primary School (D.8636)	Eastern Times (时报)	22/7/38 and 25/7/38
Letter from Wong Ming, Chief of the Chinese Peoples' Anti-Japanese and Traitors Extermination Corps (D.8298/37)	Eastern Times	27/9/38.

M. S.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date October 11, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese propaganda in Chinese newspapers.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to the attached file, ~~an~~ observation has been kept on the newspapers in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Police. Since the warning was given, two articles of an anti-Japanese nature have been passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. They are given below:

<u>Heading of Article</u>	<u>Published by</u>	<u>Date</u>
Kuo Tso Fang, Arrested for Murder of Van Chi Sung, Has a Girl Friend Formerly a Teacher in Tseng Zai Primary School	Eastern Times (時報)	25.7.38
Letter from Wong Ming, Chief of the Chinese Peoples' Anti-Japanese and Traitors Extermination Corps	-do-	27.9.38

M. Krown.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

The "Morning Leader" publishes the following article on April 2:-

A CHILDREN'S SONG

Rise up and sing a patriotic song !
All of us, come and fight the enemy and be strongly unified.
Then the XX devils will understand that China cannot be
conquered.

Following the signals of air raids, enemy
planes begin to bomb the innocent civilians. Don't be
afraid, brethren! More than 1,000 enemy planes have been
destroyed already.

XX devils are so cruel! All good boys,
come up and join the army. I will follow my father and
brother to take up arms and to fight the enemy.

Riding on a steed and taking hold of the
gun and knife, I will be honoured by all the people as a
little hero. Where can the devils run away!

Kill the devils! Don't be afraid! Rush
on and attain the victory! After we have won the war, we
will sing a song.

2008 FILE

2008
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11
REC

Special Branch 54144/

REPORT

Date November 30, 1938.

Subject. Objectionable article entitled "The Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group" appearing in the "Morning Leader" of 21.11.38.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

With reference to the article entitled "The Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group" published in the "Morning Leader" (導報) of November 21, 1938, Mr. Yang Ping (楊平), a reporter of the paper representing Mr. Sanders-Pates, who was interviewed at headquarters on November 30, explained that the article in question was sent to the paper for publication in the form of a circular with a covering note bearing the chop of the "Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang" (中國國民黨上海特別市執行委員會). Mr. Yang, however, was unable to give the address of this organ as the circular was delivered by hand.

Mr. Yang was warned that from the police point of view the publication of such an article was highly objectionable for it was an instigation to murder. Mr. Yang expressed his regret and promised to transmit the warning to Mr. Sanders-Pates.



D. C. (Special Branch)

C. D. I.

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
D. C. (Special Branch)
J. P. Robertson
11 DEC 1938

November 21, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers:-

THE SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S JAPANESE GOODS BOYCOTT GROUP

The Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group has issued the following declaration

"Final victory is being assured by the war of resistance of the past sixteen months. The Japanese are plundering, committing extortion and imposing cruel taxes in the occupied areas. Worthless military notes are being put into circulation everywhere.

"We have organized a Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group to deal with the brutal enemy. In the work done in the past, the liquidation of traitorous merchants is the most important. Their secret activities are even more dangerous than those of traitors and puppet officers. In order to get rid of enemy goods from the market, we have first to liquidate the traitorous merchants.

"We hope all patriotic people will help us to mobilize and all professional youths will join in our work and help to organize small units and co-operate with one another.

"We would like to say the following words to the traitorous merchants:- 'Although Shanghai is now in a peculiar situation, the people will never abandon country. We will never forgive you. It is still not too late to repent. We hope you will report to your own association the amount of Japanese goods in your own store and register them for the sake of your life.'"

Sp B-
V. End
stuff a
instigating
to murder

SHANGHAI
NOV 22 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

S.S.
J.B.P.
30/11.

P. 2. 1. 2. (Sp. 2.)

MEMO.

Re: [illegible]

Re: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch *14616*

REPORT

Date *October 21, 1938.*

Subject *Extracts from "Morning Leader" and "News Digest"*

Made by *and* Forwarded by *D.L. Crawford*

with reference to the attached cuttings from the press translations, both belong to the same management, Mr. Sanders-Bates. The articles are not very desirable and would appear exaggerated possibly by the reporter. With this view the paper was asked to supply the original drafts which were brought to Headquarters by Mr. Lau Pang-yung (*趙邦榮*), Chinese editor, on the 20th October 1938. The one referring to the guerrillas in Footung was found to be mimeographed and according to Mr. Lau Pang-yung was sent in that form from Footung by a free-lance reporter. Taking into consideration the strict searches carried out by the Japanese Authorities on the only exits from Footung it is highly improbable that such paper matter would be allowed through, besides the facilities for mimeographing in Footung are at a premium and it is hardly possible that a free lance reporter would go that trouble, therefore everything points to the paper enlarging on a verbal piece of news.

The other translation was printed from a letter alleged to have been received from a person in Wusieh, but Mr. Lau Pang-yung was unable to produce the envelope. The full contents of the letter were not published by the paper and an examination shows that it is couched in terms far worse than those in the article appearing in the newspaper, but the writing and composition are of a person well versed in art of newspaper report writing. The letter is signed with a "non-de-plume" and it was previously promised by those newspaper editors that no anonymous letters would be published unless the information could be confirmed. Here again it is hard to



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

believe that the censors in the Post Office would allow
such matter to get through.

D. I.

D. C. (Special branch)

October 13, 1938.

Afternoon Translation

Morning Leader and other local newspapers:-

JAPANESE SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS IN POOTUNG

On the night of October 9, mobile units attacked and inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese troops at Nan Mo Der (南碼頭) in Pootung. During the past few days, the Japanese have been searching the surrounding country for mobile units and failing to find any, they killed innocent people.

On the morning of October 11 one Yao (姚), age about 24, in whose home was found a brass gong, was taken away. After cutting off his nose the Japanese beheaded him.

At about 11 p.m. the same day, an old fisherman at Pei Tsai Village (北蔡鎮) was stopped by a party of 20 soldiers and asked where the guerrillas were. Not understanding Japanese, the old man did not answer, whereupon he was stabbed to death.

Yesterday morning four youths playing mah-jongg in a tea shop in Yao Ka Zah (姚家宅) were accused of being guerrillas and decapitated.

Two hundred houses in Pei Tsai Village (北蔡) were burned to ashes as a result of a fire set by Japanese soldiers at 11 p.m. October 11. The Japanese believed that the mobile units who had attacked them on the night of October 9 had come from that village.

October 13, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

News Digest published the following article on Oct. 12:

CONDITIONS IN WUSIH

Wusih is known as "Siao Shanghai". It was occupied by the Japanese in the latter half of November last year. During the first two weeks of its occupation, all persons with cropped hair like monks or attired in overalls were liable to arrest and execution on suspicion of being members of the Chinese army or mobile units. In all more than 1,000 such persons were killed.

The Lien Sin Cotton Cloth Factory in Wusih has been converted into a garrison post by the Japanese. Many people have been killed in this factory.

It happened that at first a farmer carrying a basket of vegetables was ordered to stop by an XX sentry and told to leave the vegetables and in return he was given a roll of cotton cloth. Gradually, the number of men began to increase and each was given a roll of cotton cloth in exchange for their wares. However, several days later, the men were separated from the women at the point of the bayonet. Adults and children were ordered to leave the place empty-handed, while the youths, both male and female, were taken into the factory and detained separately in two rooms. Needless to say, the women met a terrible fate. They were undoubtedly used to satisfy the lust of the soldiers, while all the young men were bound with wire and were later killed with machine guns on a piece of vacant ground by the side of the factory.

One day, the inhabitants of Wusih were told by the "Imperial Army" to call at the Foh Sing Flour Mill to receive free supplies of flour. Large numbers of persons called and were each given a packet of flour. On the following day, the callers were ordered to stand by the side of a huge pile of bags of flour. Members of the "Imperial Army" then mounted the pile and told the callers to seize what they threw down. The soldiers, however, overturned the mound of bags at one time and many persons were crushed to death.

2

July 22, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

~~Morning London~~ publishes the following manifesto dated July 7, purported to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Japanese, Korean and Formosan Anti-Fascist League :-

A MANIFESTO

Japan is the most ferocious and cruel Fascist nation in the world. She has always had the ambition to conquer the Far East and become the dominant figure in Asia. With a view to bringing about the realization of her plans, she is now engaged in a wholesale aggression of China.

For the sake of international peace and democracy, mankind should oppose the invasion of China by the Fascist bandits of Japan and render every support to China in her present war of resistance. The Japanese Fascists have always had the intention of conquering Annam, India, Siam, the Philippine Islands and other weak nations in the Far East and in order to drive away the influence of the Foreign Powers from the Far East; they are not afraid to bring about a second world war.

FILE
All people, be they Japanese labouring masses, or Koreans or Formosans, who are at present under the oppression of the Japanese Fascists, should realize the serious crisis. For the sake of our own existence and emancipation as well as for the salvation of the Chinese people, we must at once start a unified struggle against the Japanese Fascist militarists. This is the only way through which peace in the Orient can be assured.

We must first establish a united front against the Japanese Fascist warlords pending the general mobilization of all anti-Japanese-Fascist elements against the Japanese militarists.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Special~~

REPORT

Date July 8, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article appearing in the "Morning Leader".

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

With reference to the query of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation entitled "A Chauffeur's Narrative", Mr. Sanders-Bates, Chief Editor of the "Morning Leader", was interviewed at headquarters on July 8 when a warning was given to him by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the publication of articles of this nature.

Mr. Sanders-Bates promised to exercise greater care in future.

McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)



286.
97.

July 6, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader publishes the following article written by one Liu Lieh (劉力) :-

A CHAUFFEUR'S NARRATIVE

Tsing Wen (文), a chauffeur in the employ of Japanese, came to see me to-day.

"I am sorry I could not come to Yangtszepoo to see you", I said.

Before I could continue, Tsing Wen started off on the following narrative :- "You would be enraged if you had come. Once, while my car was waiting outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill, I saw an Imperial soldier running after a female worker, who was leaving the mill, with his bayonet pointed at her. The soldier was only playing a joke, but the female worker was so frightened that she fell down. Raping, killing and other acts of ill-treatment are common occurrences. It could not have been worse in a world of beasts. The Japanese employees of the mill whom I drive are known to me for more than 10 years. They have now changed their attitude. The younger ones are the worst. They act so haughtily that you would think that China has already been conquered.

"The Japanese mills are doing good business. Sometimes, I am detailed to drive trucks. Besides the --- Underwear Company, which has always been dealing in Japanese goods, some well known native goods companies are also buying Japanese goods. The best thing for the Chinese people to do is not to buy new cloth for the time being.

"On the night of June 1, a Japanese came to tell me that Chinese aeroplanes were coming to drop bombs. I secretly prayed that they would come quickly to kill the enemy.

"I believe the Chinese troops will defeat the enemy sooner or later. I would then drive my car to welcome them or I could destroy the mechanism so as to hamper the enemy."

I believe Tsing Wen is an ambitious chauffeur, despite the fact that he is working for Japanese.

A Chauffeur's Narrative

汽車夫

謝芳

道

報

三第

版四第

天他來，我已經不從前了，現在是都骨高，下巴倒失，眼珠突了出來；臉上沒有愉快的神情，見面的微笑，是個最不自然的微笑。

「俊文，兩個月以來，我很想跟你見面一次；可惜我，不能到楊樹油來。你現在來得正好，我有話跟你講。」他沒有等我把我說的話說完，他已經繼續說了：

「楊樹油？幸虧你不來的好！如果你看見了那裏的景緻，不知道要氣憤到怎樣呢？在那裏，只有兩個人，一種是主人，一種是奴隸！有一種是過着天堂生活，大多數是在獄中受着！好幾次，我的腰被系得要斷了。」

「有一次，我的汽車是停在上海紗廠前面，在廠門口站崗的是個很神氣的『皇軍』，——他是陸軍，恰巧是放工時候，很多工人從廠裏出來，有個女工，不像個本地人，正在出大門，不料那個站崗的把槍上的刺刀，一直對準她刺過去；雖然沒有刺傷，這是『皇軍』開玩笑；但那個年青女工，已經嚇得昏倒無人色，一交跌下地來！唉！至於像盤，像殺，虐待奴隸的問題，我是不會去問的！至於野獸世界，也不過如此罷！」

「紗廠裏凡是我車子的日本，都是幾年以前熟識的主顧，但他們跟從前的態度不同了許多，最近的是那幾年，當日本，他們開式掃風，好幾我們中國已經滅亡了一般。甚至連台人都不如！做奴隸也有老資格和新資格的分別哩！」

「最使我看不慣的，是那般奴隸好了！他們很多是從內地來上船，不知道他們在活動什麼事情，想起來總是升官和發財罷！他們是巴結的，唯恭唯敬的跟在主人旁邊，比較女客還一般，的更可愛！連看到了個站崗的日本兵，也要鞠躬到九十度。遇到了個日本伙夫

，也必顯着恭敬。聽說他們很多回去了要做縣長，把我們中國人的身價都降落到不成樣兒了！」

「近來，日本紗廠的生意非常，有幾天，我被他們派去開卡其，一車一車的布送到輪船碼頭，送進本埠各布店，除了向來私買劣貨的□□內衣公司外，就是幾個著名的國貨公司，也很多進劣貨了！我想中國人如果是愛國的話，現在一般商店魚目混珠把劣貨改作國貨的時候，幫襯穿布，那末就能不覺其羞了！可惜我沒有辦法去阻止人家！當我從廠裏把布運送到中國人開的商店的時候，我的心是多麼痛苦啊！」

「前幾天！——六月一日晚上，我們已經睡覺了，忽然有日本人來警告我們：『中國空軍要來轟炸了！』他們那副嚴肅的表情，使我反覺得奇怪起來，原來他們也怕轟炸的，我當時地裏，希望我神勇的飛機趕來，一下轟炸，炸死敵人，炸毀他們收制資金的根據地！我同他們的人同聲呼喊：『死也甘心的！』」

「日本人說我們中國兵敢得沒有路走！我不相信，我們中國兵是會把敵人打敗的！我決心等待英國軍打過來，好開了我的汽車去救他們！或則我見點把把作以賣了！多少給他們一踢打發！」

「我起初很遲疑問敵人的騙策！夢願去做個小販，在馬路邊販賣東西！」

他的抑鬱，證至此，才像一瞬間，很緊張的，一時使我難於堪。我相信他是一個有志氣的汽車夫，去年八二三過滬發生，他背了他的老主顧——反過來就起是日人，因為他的老主顧都是日人——到中國軍隊要問教罷，可惜有奸人從中離間，當局者竟廢棄他，把他扣留起來，管了一下城，風味！雖然已昭事，可是他受驚不小。為了生活，他只得再去投降敵人，暫時新

敵人工作，他口口聲聲希望國軍早得勝利。我相信他將來非但希望，一定更有事實表示呢，從他上面的說話就可看出。

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

3.1. Special Branch /Station/

REPORT

Date June 18, 1938

Subject Morning Leader - editor warned regarding anti-Japanese article.

Made by.....D.S.I. MacAdie

Forwarded by

With reference to the remarks of D.C. Special Branch on attached article in the Morning Leader issue of June 14th and in accordance with the instructions of P.A. to D.C. Special Branch in connection with the attached articles from the same source in the Morning Leader issues of June 14th and 15th, Mr. Sanders Bates, Editor of the paper, was interviewed by D.S.I. MacKie and C.A. Loh Sih-kya on 17.6.38.

Mr. Bates stated that the Hankow correspondence consisted of the exchange of clippings between the editor of the Wahan Daily News (武漢日報) and himself. He then produced clippings of articles from the Hankow paper from which the attached articles were reproduced. The material had been sent by mail to this port. The clippings were examined by C.A. Loh Jin Kya who stated that they appeared to be genuine.

Nevertheless Mr. Bates was informed that as he was not in a position to confirm or refute the material in the articles, he should not publish them especially as they contained rabid anti-Japanese sentiments. It was further explained to Mr. Bates that the fact that the articles were published by a Hankow newspaper would not absolve him of the responsibility for allowing his paper to be the medium of what was nothing less than anti-Japanese propaganda.

Mr. Bates stated that he would not be using the Hankow correspondence in future, as he required the space for local news.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
★ 9 JUNE 1935 ★
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

R. W. Mac Arthur

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :- 14 JUNE 1938 (PM)

ALLEGATION MADE THAT JAPANESE KILL PRISONERS
OF WAR

On June 2, I visited an exhibition of war trophies (which is not yet open to the public) at Hankow. In addition to the various kinds of war implements, there

were hundreds of diaries and letters all of which were filled with anti-war sentiments and which also furnished strong evidence of the killing of prisoners and civilians, the raping of women and the sustaining of heavy losses by the Japanese troops.

The following are a few examples:-

(1) Diary of a soldier of the 10th Japanese Division contained the following record of an address delivered by his Commander:- "Any officer or soldier who is unpatriotic or who shrinks at fighting or who commits an uncivilized act (raping or looting) will be executed." This indicates the low morale among the Japanese troops.

(2) In another diary, the losses of the 5th Division at Yikow were recorded: "Our brigade headquarters were surrounded on March 27 and we could not send help. We suffered heavy losses."

(3) Many licentious love letters were recorded in the diary of a soldier of the 5th Division.

(4) Diary of a soldier of the medical corps, dated January 7: "All members of our corps who have completed their terms of service desire to return. I wish that my term will be up soon."

(5) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "October 6. Killed 20 slightly wounded enemy soldiers at Luchiachwang (呂家莊); they were prisoners."

(6) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "Visited the war relics at Taiyuan on November 20. The sight was terrible. The Idahara Detachment alone lost 750 men killed."

(7) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "Burned down all the houses and killed all the residents, consisting of about 250 persons, including women, children and old people, at a village near Ta Ling (大陵) on January 31.....It was really an interesting day."

(8) Diary of an officer of the 14th Division: "Lost 700 men killed and wounded at the battle of Yuan Shih (元氏) on December 12. Killed 300 Chinese prisoners on the same day."

2 S Macdonald
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June 15, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :-

ALLEGATION MADE THAT JAPANESE KILL PRISONERS
OF WAR

(Continued from yesterday)

(9) Letter of a corporal of the 14th Division:
"Japan's principal enemy is England rather than Soviet
Russia; the latter comes next."

(10) The diary of an officer of the 5th
Division containing many records of looting.

(11) Diary of a soldier of the 10th Division:
"Suffered more than 300 casualties at Machang on September
14."

(12) Diary of a soldier of the 3rd Division:
"Serious fighting at Soochow Creek on November 10. Both
sides suffered heavy casualties. Soochow Creek was
filled with the bodies of Japanese soldiers."

(13) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division
contained the following record of the fighting at Hsinkow,
Shansi: "The brigade commander has been wounded and a
battalion and a company commander have been killed. The
3rd Battalion sustained serious losses."

A great many passages in the diaries contained
descriptions of raping of women which are too indecent to
be recorded here.

There was also a mimeographed order issued
by Prince Kanin, Chief of General Staff of the Japanese
Army, in which it was stated that soldiers should stop
their reckless and rough acts (meaning looting and raping).
This clearly shows that the beastly acts of the "Imperial
Army" had got out of control of their warlords.

Figures of Casualties

A number of minute statistical tables are
included in the exhibition. The following figures
illustrate the losses sustained by the Japanese during
the first ten months of fighting:

Number of troops mobilized	
(30 Divisions).....	600,000 men.
Total number of men	
mobilized.....	1,670,000 men.
Casualties.....	400,000 men.
War expenditure.....	Y.5,300,000,000.
" " , budgetary...	Y.7,500,000,000.
Men-of-war lost.....	35
Aeroplanes lost.....	629
Decrease in economic	
production.....	22%
Economic losses in China....	Y.500,000,000.

June 15, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

The detailed numbers of casualties sustained by the Japanese armed forces up to May 1 are given as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
Army (southern front).....	51,216	176,234
" (northern front).....	46,043	101,268
Air Force (South China).....	509	376
" " (North China).....	191	110
Navy.....	780	4,610
Naval Landing Party.....	5,500	17,130
Total.....	<u>104,239</u>	<u>299,728</u>

High officers killed or wounded included two Lieut.-Generals, 8 Major-Generals and 31 Colonels.

The total number of prisoners and booty captured by the Chinese in the various war districts up to April are given hereunder:

Prisoners.....	1,345
Armoured cars...	85
Field pieces....	40
Trench mortars..	101
Machine guns....	1,237
Rifles.....	21,420
Tanks.....	246
Guns.....	149
Howitzers.....	381
Aeroplanes.....	46
Trucks.....	2,727

These statistics give further assurance of final victory for China.

June 14, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :-

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY FORMOSAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The following manifesto has been issued by the **headquarters** of the Formosan Revolutionary Party :-

"The Japanese barbarians received their civilization from China. Instead of repaying China, Japan is now attacking her. Such kind of behaviour is below that of the beasts.

"China is generous and peace-loving; so she has always tried to move the troublesome Japanese by kindness; but Japan is incorrigible.

"Owing to misgovernment by the Tsing Dynasty, our 5,000,000 fellow-countrymen in Formosa were ceded to the dwarf bandits. At that time, many persons sacrificed their lives. It is the blood of these martyrs that is inspiring the Formosan Revolutionary Party to-day.

"The Formosan Revolutionary Party is formed by patriotic people of Formosa to save the descendants of China from suffering at the hands of an alien people. For several years we have suffered oppression, detention, torture and massacre by the dwarf imperialists but we have not lost our courage.

"History relates how Chu (楚); a small county, was able to ruin Chin (秦). Why cannot the 5,000,000 people in Formosa avenge themselves? Why must we submit to the Japanese bandits? Let everyone of us be determined to die and overthrow the dwarf bandits.

"The mission of our Party is to strive for revenge, independence and the restoration of Formosa to China, and to support General Chiang Kai-shek in China's war of resistance. We are fighting the dwarf bandits for justice and for the small nations of the world. Brethren of Formosa! If you do not want your descendants to be slaves of the dwarf bandits, you should support your motherland, 'sleep on the enemy's skin and eat the enemy's flesh.'

June 3, 1938."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. _____

Date _____

MEMO.

Re: _____

The matter of
these articles has
been brought to
notice of E. C. C.
Mr. Carmichael has
also visited the
consulate as a
result of the letter
of _____.

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.



FILE
2BR
3/2

Standard (Comment) :-

THE TOMBS FESTIVAL DAY

The tombs festival is approaching and people are making paper ingots. This will be the second festival since the outbreak of hostilities. Last year, we were not able to visit our ancestors' tombs in Nantao or Chapei; this year we still cannot go there. We do not know whether these tombs are intact.

The armed invasion of China by the enemy has reduced Kiangnan to ashes. The dead cannot be comforted, while those living have no means of making a living. Can we ever forget this?

Those who make joss paper ingots should stop doing so. We should save the money for the purchase of munitions. This may console the souls of our ancestors.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100.318

Special Branch, Station X

REPORT

Date Feb. 2, 1939.

Subject..... Objectionable articles appearing in the "Standard" on
January 24 and 25, 1939.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... C.D.T. Ross

With reference to the attached translations of two reports entitled "Mutiny among Japanese Soldiers in Kiangyin" and "Massacre of 200 Chinese on a British Ship" published in the "Standard" (文匯報), a Chinese language daily, on January 24 and 25 respectively, Mr. H.M. Cumine, Chief Editor of the paper, was interviewed at headquarters on February 1 when he was warned that the publication of articles of this nature was highly undesirable.

Mr. Cumine expressed his regret and promised to exercise greater care in future. He stated that in consequence of failing to observe his repeated instructions regarding the publication of articles of a political nature, he had dismissed the following employees on February 1:-

- 1) Wu Wai-sung (胡惠生), editor,
- 2) Kiang Hung-chiao (江紅蕉), sub-editor,
- 3) Yu Hung-ziang (余鴻翔), sub-editor,
- 4) Wu Nung-hwa (吳蘆化), sub-editor,
- 5) Zee Chu-chang (徐緒昌), sub-editor,
- 6) Nee Wen-cho (倪文宙), translator,
- 7) Zia Sze-ding (謝詩庭), proof reader, and
- 8) Ma Chih-shan (馬直山), reporter.

Mr. Cumine added that commencing from February 1, Mr. C.C. Hsu (徐鑄成) would be the chief Chinese editor of the "Standard".


C. D. T. Ross


D. C. (Special Branch).

Standard (Foochow telegram) :-

MASSACRE OF 200 CHINESE ON A BRITISH SHIP

The other day about 270 Chinese from the South Sea Islands left Rangoon for China on the s.s. "Haimen" (海门) of the "Teh-Ji-Li-S" Company (德忌利士), a British concern. On January 14 when the vessel arrived outside Swatow harbour, she was stopped by two Japanese submarines. Immediately afterwards a large number of Japanese marines boarded the vessel and bound all the passengers. With the exception of 60 Chinese, who were natives of Fokien, the remaining 200 passengers, most of whom are natives of Kwangtung, were mercilessly massacred on board. The Captain of the ship was also wounded, while the cargo was carried away.

This is another instance of Japanese brutality and cruelty.



Standard publishes the following telegram from Hwai Ying (淮陰):

MUTINY AMONG JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN KIANGYIN

The other day a mutiny broke out among the entire body of 500 Japanese soldiers stationed at Kiangyin (江陰), in the course of which the Japanese Commander was killed. The mutineers then began to plunder, rape and massacre and set fire to houses in the city. The insurrection was quelled by Japanese forces sent from Nanchang who succeeded in rounding up the mutineers and placing them on a boat for Shanghai.

It is learned that the mutiny was due to the growing anti-war feeling, home sickness, unpaid wages and internal strife in the Japanese garrison.



January 30, 1939.

Standard of January 29 published the following drama :-

"THE COMMON ENEMY"

Time : January 28 of the 28th Year of the Chinese Republic.

Place : In an occupied village.

Dramatis Personae : A Chinese boy of 11 years of age
A Chinese girl of 9 years of age
An XX boy of 10 years of age
A Korean boy of 10 years of age

Scenery: A meadow surrounded by hills covered with trees.

The curtain rises on the Chinese boy holding a Chinese flag followed by his younger sister.

The Boy : Sister, to-day is the anniversary of the January 28 Incident. On this date the aggressors massacred our fellow countrymen in Shanghai. At that time we did not fight them because we were not prepared. To-day we are engaged in a life and death struggle with them. Although our homes have been destroyed, there is a bright future for our country. Come, let us hoist this national flag on a tree and salute it.

The Girl : How are we to hoist the flag on the tree? Oh, I have an idea. You stoop near the tree and I will hoist it by standing on your shoulders.

(The flag is hoisted and it flies under the shining sun)

The Boy : Sister, let us salute the flag.

The boy and the girl here sing :-

The national flag is flying in the air
Brother and sister, hand in hand,
Make three bows before it.
First bow, may the national revolution succeed,
Second bow, may the Imperialists lose their
arrogance,
Third bow, help the weak and suppress the strong.

(A Korean boy and an XX boy are seen approaching from behind the trees)

Chinese Girl : Brother, here come two dwarves!

Her brother : Let us assault the dwarves!

The XX Boy : Don't strike, don't strike me. Listen to what
I am going to sing :

My father is a tailor,
He works hard all day long.
But the cursed Fascist
Made my father join the war.
After fighting for less than a month,
My father died in battle.
My mother fled to China
The remains of my father have disappeared.

Chinese Boy : The Fascists are our common enemy. We should
join hands and offer resistance! (Facing the
Korean boy). You Korean boy, what have you got
to say?

The Korean Boy sings :

I belong to a fisherman's family in Korea.
Our forefathers were from China.
The "devils" were unreasonable
And forced us to obey them.
They not only want us to fight China.
As it is unmanly to be ungrateful,
My father left home.
For this the unreasonable "devils" killed my mother.

Chinese Boy : So one of you has lost his father, while the other
has lost his mother. You two have suffered at
the hands of the Fascists. Here is our national
flag flying; it is your father and mother. Bow
before it and surrender yourselves to its embrace!

(The Korean and the XX boys make a bow)

Chinese Girl : Brother, since they all hate the XX militarists,
they are our brothers. Let us, hand in hand,
sing a song.

The others agree and the four dance and sing :

The Chinese national flag is flying in the air.
Although we four do not belong to the same people,
We are friends and good children.
Let us join hand in hand
And make three further bows to the Chinese flag.
First bow, may the national revolution succeed,
Second bow, may the Fascists lose their arrogance.
Third bow, help the weak and suppress the strong.
Let all children in the world join
And Overthrow the Nazi menace
Let all children in the world join
And overthrow the Nazi menace!

(The curtain slowly falls in the midst of the singing)

May 10, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Standard of May 9:

THE DUTIES OF THE CHINESE CITIZENS TO-DAY

(Delivered by Chow Ung-lai 周思来 and recorded by "Dick")

(Continued from May 8)

Our Duties

First of all we must realize that the present war of resistance will be a protracted struggle. We must not simply "drag" it along, but we must "fight" and "struggle" to the end. To do so we must accomplish the following:-

(1) Spiritually, we must be mobilized for a long war. In many places of China the spiritual mobilization movement has already achieved favourable results, but in some places signs of negligence are still to be noted. We should warn ourselves from time to time of the lukewarmness of our spirit and strengthen our anti-Japanese feeling.

(2) Militarily, we must concentrate on our work in the rear of the Japanese forces. At present, guerrilla fighting is the principal war tactics, because this will harass large numbers of Japanese soldiers and enable us to have at our command considerable military strength in the rear. At the final stage in the war of resistance, we shall recover our lost territory and drive out the Japanese soldiers.

Hopes on Youths

During the war of resistance, Chinese youths should not be afraid of hardships but should train themselves to be like "iron and steel" youths.

I have some points to offer to the youths throughout the country; our work will be carried out smoothly if we adopt

- 1) a determined stand in the war of resistance,
- 2) a frank, earnest and humble attitude,
- 3) a busy life to win the confidence of the community,
- 4) a determination to learn,
- 5) capacity of applying all our energy to a task.

In short, the principal duty confronting us is to develop the war of resistance to the stage when final victory is ensured.

If the war of resistance goes on as usual, there would be more hardships; however, we are not afraid of hardships, on the contrary, we shall welcome hardships for we shall overcome them!

(Reproduced from the "Singapore Daily News" of May 2)

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch. ~~X Special~~

REPORT

Date April 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) Propaganda in guerrilla zones -- article appearing in the
Standard and other papers.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

The attached translation of an article entitled
"Propaganda in guerrilla zones" was brought to the notice of
Mr. Ford of H.S.M. Consulate-General on the morning of April 27.
Mr. Ford stated that the article had already been submitted to
Mr. Kitson, Acting Superintendent Consul and added that he
would inform the Police of the attitude of Mr. Kitson regarding
this article.

M. Ford
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DB
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
27/4

85
Insert document
of C. G. report again
YB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date. April 28, 1939. ^{8547/2}

Subject (in full) Propaganda in guerrilla zones - Article appearing in the
Standard and other papers

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKown.

On the morning of April 28, Mr. Ford of H.B.M. Consulate stated that Mr. H.M. Cumine of the "Standard" and Mr. Sanders-Bates of the "News Digest" and other papers had been cautioned by H.B.M. Consulate and informed that further steps may be taken against them.

McKown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

282 FILE
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
28/4.



Common
Sir
Information
John Robertson
DC (S.B.)

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date. April 12, 1939.

Subject. Alleged attack on Japanese Barracks at Dazang by

Chinese Guerillas

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. C. C.

The report published in the "Standard" and other local newspapers of April 6 (translation attached) regarding an attack on Japanese barracks at Dazang by Chinese guerillas, is untrue.

According to information received by this office, a fire broke out behind a Japanese wireless station in the Kiang Hai (江海) Middle School Building, slightly south of the Dazang Village, at about 7 p.m., April 4 but was immediately extinguished with little damage. No shooting took place; a suspicion arose that the fire may have been the work of Chinese guerillas. The newspaper report is possibly an exaggeration of this incident.

There are about forty Japanese soldiers stationed in the Kiang Hai Middle School Building, slightly south of Dazang Village. At Woo Ka Yien (胡家堰), about four miles north of Dazang, Chinese guerillas are often seen. They have visited the Dazang Village on many occasions without being interfered by the Chinese police stationed at Dazang.



FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Comm
Info
Information
of Mr. Robertson
DC (S.B.)

April 6, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Standard and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE BARRACKS AT DAZANG COMPLETELY DESTROYED

According to an arrival from Dazang, a large detachment of the Shanghai People's Enemy Resisting Self-Defence Corps (上海人民敌伪讨伐队), formed by the inhabitants at Hu Ka Chwang (胡家巷), launched a surprise attack upon the Japanese soldiers at the Japanese radio station at Dazang at 7 p.m. April 4 and set fire to the Japanese barracks. The Japanese ran away in disorder and suffered many casualties.

The Self-Defence Corps also lost a number of men. The barracks, however, were completely destroyed.

Standard and other local newspapers:



D. I. Pan
Enquiries
please.

Pan 10/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date March 20, 1939.

File No. 11 POLICE
S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 85-4712
March 20, 1939.

Subject. News article containing allegation of three Japanese gendarmes having been killed by hand grenades in Hongkew.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

In connection with the attached translation of an article appearing in the Standard dated March 16 on the subject of three Japanese gendarmes having been killed by hand grenades in front of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road on March 5, enquiries have been made in the neighbourhood of the mill, 195 Tengyuen Road, including the staff of the Dong Tsung (同春) Tea Shop opposite the mill, but no such incident ever took place in that vicinity.

Regarding the attack on a foreman of the Lei Fung Cotton Mill, enquiries have also been made. The victim is a worker of the Lei Fung Silk Weaving Factory, 83 Hsichow Road, named Woo Ka-fah (吳克法), living at Lane 126, 9 Linching Road, and the incident took place at the back door of his house at 8.45 p.m. March 2. This case has no political significance, being the outcome of personal differences between the victim and his fellow workers. On March 3, the detectives of the Yangtszepoo Station arrested two suspects and are investigating the matter in the usual way.



Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

FILE
F.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/3

D.C. (Special Branch)

Standard and other local newspapers:

3 JAPANESE GENDARMES KILLED BY HAND GRENADES IN
HONGKEW

On March 5 a disturbance took place in Hongkew in which two Japanese were killed in front of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康紗廠) on Yangtsepoo Road. Upon receipt of a report, the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party immediately despatched a large number of men to guard all the roads and to conduct a search, while all traffic in the district north of the Soochow Creek was held up.

According to information received from Hongkew, it is said that during the trouble three Japanese gendarmes were killed by hand grenades and that a foreman of the Mei Foong Cotton Mill (美豐紗廠) was attacked with an axe and seriously injured.